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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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THE SATURDAY CO...
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THE COMMERCIAL.

The Daily Commercial.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Next Battle the Most Bloody of the War—Resignation of Army Officers Accepted—The Washington Hospitals not Full—Immense Preparations by Sanitary Commission for the Coming Battle—Pittsburgh Sanitary Fair and What is being Done for it in Washington—Wounded Pittsburghers.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

WASHINGTON, May 19.

MR. EDITOR: The city is full of rumors about a battle having been fought between Grant and Lee, or rather of a strategic movement of the former which completely turned Lee's right. It would be unnecessary to go into details about the reported movement as you will have them by telegraph long before this reaches you. Suffice it to say, the next battle (if it has not been fought already,) is expected to be the most bloody of the war. It is said that many of our officers have handed in their resignations during the past few days. They were promptly accepted. The army will be better without such men.

Every preparation is being made here for another battle. Many of the wounded soldiers have been transferred, during the past few days, to Baltimore, Philadelphia and other places. Some Pittsburghers have gone home. The hospitals are not full now, but every day a few are brought up, and a goodly number are still lying at Fredericksburg and in that region.

It will no doubt afford much comfort to your readers who have friends in the army to know that the Sanitary Commission is making preparations on a most gigantic scale for the coming battle. Large quantities of stores were shipped by the Commission yesterday from Baltimore for James River. Two steamers and two barges are engaged in carrying stores to Aequia Creek, and about two hundred "relief" agents are there distributing, or preparing to distribute them. It is said that the Institution has expended lately more than half a million of dollars for relishes alone, and I can assure you that there is nothing that takes away a wounded soldiers longing for home so effectually as a palatable relish. A five cent orange will cure him of home sickness for a whole day.

We are glad to learn that your Fair is progressing so pro-perously. It is to be hoped that Pittsburgh will put a quarter of a million of dollars into the treasury of the Sanitary Commission from the proceeds of the Fair. She can do it. I am almost sure she will do it. The money can all be expended judiciously, I can assure you. If Pittsburgh could only see what is to be done here alone, perhaps they would make it half a million.

By the by, when talking of your Fair, I must not forget to mention your popular representative, J. K. Moorhead, is very busily engaged in procuring relics for the Curiosity Shop. I think that no less than thirty rebel flags have been procured. His list of the eight days' battles in the Wilderness and Spottsylvania Court House. He was severely and perhaps mortally wounded.

YOURS, ALECK.

From Fredericksburg.

Eight Thousand Wounded Soldiers Scattered all Over the Town.

The Rev. George W. Smiley, of Philadelphia, writes from Fredericksburg, May 16th, as follows:

After some delay at Washington I was sent to Belle Plain, forty-five miles down the Potomac. Arriving at it o'clock, p. m., I was given a position in the mud to sleep. It had been raining every day for a week, and the mud was over the plain (was from six to twelve inches deep. This is the point from which our wounded are transported to Washington. I stayed there until Sunday morning, and at seven o'clock we were all mustered for a march of fifteen miles to this place.

It required seven hours to accomplish this—no easy task, in mud and slush, amid wagons, mules, and rebels. We passed a camp of rebel prisoners numbering 1,000. It was situated in a large ravine, surrounded with hills, and cannons, and otherwise strongly guarded by our soldiers. On our way we encountered some guerrillas, three of whom we captured. We arrived here at 2½ p. m., and were glad to take off our knapsacks and rest. There are about eight thousand or our wounded here, scattered all over the town, occupying churches, halls, ware-rooms and houses, and in a most pitiable condition. No one can form the slightest idea of the terrible consequences of war, but by seeing them. I wish our people at home could have a proper understanding of this, and there would be then greater activity and promptness in furnishing relief for our gallant soldiers. This town, once a place of residence, is now almost deserted. Scarcely a house or building in it that has not been perforated by a ball or shell. The few inhabitants who remain are *very impudent*; even the young women made mouths at us as we passed along. The Rev. Messrs. Cunningham, and Suydam, of our city are here, and I can assure you their work. We are near enough to the rear of our army (four miles distant) to hear the heavy cannonading, the sound is almost constant. The impression of our soldiers here, is that Gen. Grant has Lee hemmed in, but this is but an opinion.

* * * * *

Military Intelligence.

Private advices from the Army of the Potomac confirm the previous statements that Lee's army is smaller than was estimated, having been greatly reduced by the late battles.

The appointment of Gen. Hunter to the command of the Department of West Virginia, gives much satisfaction in New York.

The telegraph operators of the Independent Line, who were sent to Fort Lafayette on Wednesday night, were, on Saturday morning, taken from the Fort to General Dix's head-quarters and examined, when affidavits were made by them to the effect that they knew nothing of the forged Proclamation, and they were immediately set at liberty.

The soldiers still remain at the office of the Independent Telegraph, and it will be held until further orders.

The rebel privateer Florida sailed from Bermuda prior to the 16th inst., to cruise, and would probably keep in the track of American vessels between New York and Liverpool.

The Senate, in executive session, on Saturday, confirmed the nomination of Col. Samuel S. Carroll, of the 8th Ohio volunteers and a captain in the 10th United States infantry, to be brigadier general, for gallant and distinguished service in the eight days' battles in the Wilderness and Spottsylvania Court House. He was severely and perhaps mortally wounded.

The Kanawha Expedition—Gen. Averill's Operations.

The Wheeling *Register* of Saturday learns that Gen. Averill reached a point within fifteen miles of the salt-works in Tazewell County, on the 7th, where he encountered a force of the enemy, driving them on to the main body near the salt-works. This force was under the command of Generals Sam Jones and John Morgan, and numbered five thousand. Fifty prisoners were captured, among whom was John Morgan's private secretary. Our loss is but one man. On the tenth, General Averill reached a point within four miles of Wytheville, where he encountered the enemy, four thousand strong, under Gens. Sam. Jones. He fought them for four hours, driving them and killing and wounding many, and capturing some prisoners. Under cover of darkness the enemy retreated. Our loss was one hundred and twenty killed and wounded, none missing. Near Blacksburg, General Averell commenced destroying the railroad, which it is said, was most effectually done to a point four miles east of Christiansburg. At the latter place a small force of the enemy hastily left, leaving two 3-inch guns which fell into our hands.

Late General Intelligence.

It is now expected that the new tariff will be presented by the Ways and Means Committee to-day.

A proposition for the final adjournment of Congress will soon be made, fixing the day on the 25th of June.

Thomas Taylor, of New York, has been appointed general agent at large of the Postoffice Department, in place of James Holbrook, deceased.

Ten one thousand tons of gas coal contributions, by George Emmett, London, the freight upon which was paid by James McHenry, of the same place, arrived in New York on Saturday morning. Arrangements are being made to sell the same at public auction on Tuesday.

Rev. James B. Pinney, who has for some time past resided in the city of New York, in the the character of Consul General of the Republic of Liberia, presented his credentials Friday, and was received by the Secretary of State as Charge d' Affairs of that Republic, near this Government.

The steamer Greyhound, captured off Wilmington, has arrived at Boston. The notorious rebel spy, Belle Poyd, is a passenger, having been captured on her.

REVOKED.—The order suspending the publication of the *Journal of Commerce* and *World*. Those papers are expected to appear as usual to-day.

ARREST OF MEDARY.—The arrest of Sam. Medary, editor of the Columbus *Crisis*, was on an indictment for alleged conspiracy with parties arrested in Cincinnati, some months ago, charged with attempting to overthrow the Government.

General Kilpatrick, who was recently wounded in the battle of Resaca, passed through Cincinnati on Saturday, en route for New York.

THE GREAT CONTEST.

The Fight of Thursday.

DASH OF EWELL'S CORPS.

Nearly a Mile of Battle.

Ten Thousand Troops Repulse Three Divisions of Rebels.

Enemy's Picket Line Captured.

Plucky Fighting by the New Troops

CONGRATULATORY ORDER BY GENERAL MEADE.

Lee Addresses His Troops.

Raid for Hard Tack.

Lee Tells His Men They are Near Our "Rich Stores and Immense Baggage."

Special Dispatch to the New York Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 21, 10:25 a. m.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC, }
Friday Evening, May 20, 1864. }

Your correspondent Hammond has already dispatched an account of the brilliant affair of last night and this morning. But a later account, and therefore a more detailed and circumstantial one would not be superfluous; still I should hardly go over the ground again, but it is only with the later hours of to-day that the magnitude and significance of the action have been fully understood.

Our extreme right had been considerably withdrawn last night; it rested say two miles rearward of the battlefield of Wednesday, and seemed to barely cover Fredericksburg pike.

This extreme right of the line (understand that the entire line is fully six miles long) was held by Tyler's division, consisting of six heavy artillery regiments, lately brought to the front from fortifications about Washington, and their great guns exchanged for muskets, and Kitchen's brigade, being the 6th and 15th New York artillery, taken from the reserve artillery, and likewise given muskets.

In the course of the afternoon skirmishing became quite warm, but the firing was not such as to attract the attention of the various headquarters until about five o'clock. At that hour the volleys became continuous and so heavy that an engagement was supposed to be it was apparent that a well contested action was being waged.

It appears that having forced back the skirmish line in considerable confusion upon their supports, Ewell's entire Corps burst upon the troops above mentioned. Instantly that able General developed a brisk skirmish into a determined assault. The object is palpable. It meant if possible to turn our right and cut off our baggage train, perhaps cut and permanently hold our communications. Failing in this, he might reasonably expect to gain the advantages and information to obtain which a reconnoissance in force is the last resort. He was beautifully foiled. He gained, certainly, one bit of information which may be of service though not particularly agreeable to him, viz: that this army knows and is fully ready and let the emergency be never so instant and critical.

Col. Tannott's brigade, 1st Maine heavy artillery and 1st Massachusetts heavy artillery, received the assault, and then, as a wider front of rebels appeared, the whole division became engaged, and not long after Kitchen's brigade found the enemy coming upon them, and there was nearly a mile of battle.

I asked a veteran officer of the 1st Massachusetts how his men fought. His reply was, "Well, after a few minutes, they got a little mixed, and didn't fight very tactically, but they fought confounded plucky—just as well as I ever saw the old 2d."

He had served in the 2d division of the 2d corps, and must have seen some of the best work of the war.

Finding his men gradually yielding ground, Col. Tannott ordered a coun'er charge, and drove the rebels across a small field. He could not dislodge them on the opposite wood, and was finally himself driven back to the cover of the woods on his own side of the open space.

Meanwhile Gen. Hunt had ridden from headquarters, and succeeded in placing Hart's battery at the left of the line of action, and just in time to repulse an assault upon that quarter, and a little later he found Mr. Hazlett in an effective position, and Col. Tatnal's 4th N. Y. Artillery was brought up but not then put in.

Until sunset, a period of an hour and a half, changed counter charges and restored the action back and forth, effecting the line, bearing it back here and pushing it onward there, but never once breaking it, nearly preserving the mean position. It was not yet decisive, but the enemy was checked, and heavy reinforcements were coming up. It must have been during this time that a line formed of the enemy penetrated the woods widely around our right, and burst out of the woods upon the Fredericksburg Pike, directly in the rear of the main engagement.

During a few minutes they were in possession of a long empty train headed to the rear for supplies. They had captured a few teamsters and killed a few horses, when they were hustled back. By an impromptu force, gathered in the vicinity by one or two energetic and quick-thoughted officers, this raid did not yield them a single hard tack, and lost them twenty prisoners. By dark the firing ceased.

Less than ten thousand new troops had repulsed the three divisions of Ewell's Corps—Rhodes', Early's and Hancock's charge of a week ago left of Johnson's.

Before the close of the action enough troops had come up to have repelled the two other Corps of Lee's army. Birney's Division of the 2d Corps, Crawford's of the 5th, and Russell's of the 6th, assumed the line before the firing had quite ceased, and held it during the night with orisk skirmishing at intervals.

At 3 a. m. to-day these divisions advanced. The movement was so rapid and unexpected that the enemy's picket line was captured almost to a man. and, sweeping on, prisoners were gathered at every step, until over two miles had been gained and hundreds of prisoners taken.

Judging from what I saw in riding over the ground this morning before the dead were buried, I estimate our own killed at 150, the rebel dead at 200.

I think the same proposition holds with the respective loss in wounded. Knowing our own to be fully 1,000, the enemy's would be above 1,300, all of which he carried off, though leaving his dead on the field. Among those we have counted for him is a Col. Boyd, of the 45th North Carolina.

We already have between 500 and 600 prisoners paroled near Army Headquarters, and there are perhaps a hundred still to be brought in. Our loss in prisoners will not exceed 200.

Altogether, the result of this attack by Ewell is eminently encouraging to the army. It is accepted as a fit offset to our failure on nearly the same ground two days before. It demonstrates that the troops added to the army since the ten days' battle may be relied on. A prompt and judicious recognition of this fact has been made by a General Order issued this morning, which reads as follows:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, }
Friday, May 20, 1864—8 a. m. }

The Major-General commanding desires to express his satisfaction with the good conduct of Tyler's division and Kitchen's brigade of heavy artillery, in the affair of yesterday evening. The gallant ma ner in which these commands, the greater portion being for the first time under fire, met and checked a persistent corps of the enemy, led by one of its best Generals, justifies the commendation in this special manner of troops who heretofore will be relied upon as with the tried veterans of the 2d and 6th Corps, at the same time engaged.

By command of Major-Gen. MEADE.
SETH WILLIAMS, A. A. G.

Prisoners state that Lee came with them across the Ny, rode along their lines, addressed each brigade, and telling them that they were to undertake a most important movement, which, if successful, would be a fatal blow to the Yankee invaders, and adjuring them to make it successful. He told them that they were even then close to our rich stores and immense baggage, and that a determined assault would give them everything we possessed.

So many prisoners state the above, in substance, that it must have some foundation in truth.

From Fortress Monroe.

REBEL PRISONERS COMING IN.

AN EARLY CLOSE OF THE CAMPAIGN DESIRED.

General Sheridan Still Operating.

NEW YORK, May 22.

A Fortress Monroe dispatch of the 20th states that squads of rebel prisoners continue to arrive in a dilapidated condition, who express hopes that the campaign will be concluded soon so as to prevent their exchange.

Sheridan's force has left Haxal's Landing, and will soon be heard from.

Railroad Accident at Crestline.

CLEVELAND, May 21.

One car of the Express train bound north on the C. C. & C. R. R., was thrown from the track near Crestline, this morning, and Mr. DeWitt, of the firm of Youngman & DeWitt, of this city, was killed. Several others were injured, but none seriously. They were all brought here.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE TAX ON BANKS.

The Pacific Railroad Bill.

NAVAL SUPPLY APPROPRIATION.

Draft and Exemption.

REPEAL OF THE $300 CLAUSE.

Resignation of Colonel Andrew Porter.

Arrival of Hostages.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, May 22.

Amendments to the Pacific Railroad Bill.

The Senate has spent days upon the Pacific Railroad bill, and made about fifty amendments. Several Senators have indicated their purpose to offer a large number more. Very few Senators are giving it personal attention. It has been materially changed. It is ordered to a reprint so that members may see how it now stands. Mr. Grimes has the floor for Monday.

Naval Bill to be Reported.

A naval supply bill and tax bill will probably be taken up on Tuesday, as the Finance Committee decide, whether the railroad bill is finished or not.

Repeal of the $300 Clause.

Senator Morgan will introduce a bill to-morrow repealing the three hundred dollar clause. The disposition of Congress is more strongly in favor of repeal than when the question was last voted upon.

Resignation of Col. Andrew Porter.

Brigadier General Andrew Porter, recently mustered out of service as Brigadier General, has resigned his position as Colonel in the regular army.

Arrival of Rebel Hostages.

The sixty citizens of Fredericksburg, retained as hostages for sixty of our wounded sent to Richmond from that place by civilians, arrived here to-day, and were committed to the Capitol prison.

Amendments to tax on Banks.

The tax on banks as reported by the Senate Finance, as an amendment to the Internal Revenue bill, is as follows: One half of one per cent. each half year on the average amount of notes in circulation; one quarter of one per cent. each half year on the average amount of deposits, and one quarter of one per cent. on the other half year on the average amount of capital stock beyond the amount invested in U. S. bonds.

This scale is the same as that adopted by the Senate as an amendment to the National Currency bill.

Late from Gen. Grant.

ARMY POSITION CHANGED

For Why and to What point Not Known.

The Rebels Will Know in General Grant's Own Time.

Battle and Losses of Thursday.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, May 21.

[We have dispatches from your correspondent with the Army of the Potomac, to the latest moment. The only news is that the army is changing its position, to what point or for what purpose the enemy will learn in Gen. Grant's own good time.

Another Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, May 21.

Advices from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, dated to-day, say nothing of importance occurred yesterday. The wounded from the fight of Thursday were carried on to Fredericksburg during to-day. The loss was much heavier than at first supposed—about 10,000—over 3,000 of whom were on Wednesday. A large number of wounded rebels were brought into our hospitals and cared for, some of whom afterwards died. The rebel loss is estimated at 12,000 in killed and wounded, besides about 400 prisoners, who were sent to Washington last night.

Sixty citizens of Fredericksburg have been arrested and will be sent to Washington to-day to be held as hostages for the sixty wounded men taken by them and conveyed to Richmond.

Rebel prisoners continue to be brought in. About twenty-five were captured last evening. They give glowing accounts of the rebel commissary, and say that General Lee feels certain of final victory.

Gen. Sherman at Rome.

Large Capture of Provisions.

Seven Iron Works in Our Possession.

TWO DAYS TO REPLENISH, AND THEN, FORWARD.

BANKS STILL AT ALEXANDRIA.

BUTLER FIGHTS ALL DAY FRIDAY.

The Rebel Gen. Walker Captured.

WASHINGTON, May 21—9:50 P. M.

Gen. Dix's dispatches from Gen. Sherman state that our forces found in Rome a good deal of provisions and seven fine iron works and machine shops. We have secured two good bridges and an excellent ford across the Etowah. The cars are now arriving at Kingston with stores, and two days would be given to replenish and fit up.

A dispatch just received from General Banks, dated at Alexandria, May 8th, states that the dam will be completed to-morrow, May 9th, and the gunboats relieved. He would then move immediately for the Mississippi. Gen. Canby was at the mouth of Red River on May 14th, collecting forces to assist Banks if necessary.

A dispatch from Gen. Butler, dated 10 o'clock last night, reports that he had been fighting all day, the enemy endeavoring to cut our lines. We have captured the rebel Gen. Walker, of the Texas troops. [Signed.] E. M. STANTON.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

Arrival of Rebel Prisoners.

INDIANA MILITIA GOING FORWARD.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 22.

Six hundred rebel prisoners, captured by Gen. Sherman, arrived here this morning.

Two regiments of the hundred days volunteers from Indiana left for the front yesterday. Five or six more will leave on Monday or Tuesday.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA

Destruction of a Rebel Iron-Clad.

NEW YORK, May 22.

The supply steamer Newbern, from the blockading squadron, has arrived. She has a number of blockade running prisoners. The rebel iron-clad North Carolina, which recently came a short distance over Wilmington Bar, leaked so badly that she was compelled to run ashore, and when the tide fell she broke in two amidships. Her consort, the Raleigh, is nearly completed.

ON TO RICHMOND

News to Sunday Night

Official from Secretary Stanton.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT OF GRANT

REBEL ARMY FALLING BACK.

GUNBOATS SAFE IN RED RIVER

Gen. Sherman's Forces Replenishing.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, }
May 22½, 10 P. M. }

To Maj. Gen. Dix: On Friday evening Gen. Grant commenced a movement for the purpose of compelling Lee to abandon his position at Spottsylvania, the details of which, for obvious reasons, should not be made public. It has thus far progressed success fully.

Longstreet's Corps started south at one o'clock on Friday night, an hour and a half after Hancock moved. Ewell's Corps followed Longstreet last night. The indications are that the rebel army has fallen back beyond the North Anna. Hoke's brigade has joined Lee.

The movement of General Grant has thus far been accomplished without any very severe gen'ls, or serious interruption. We now occupy Guinness Station, Milford Station, and south of the Mattapony on Thursday.

A dispatch received this morning from Gen. Canby, dated may 14th, at the mouth of the Red River, says we have rumors to-day from rebel sources that all the gunboats (except two) succeeded in getting over the falls at Alexandria on the day mentioned in General Banks' dispatch.

No dispatch has been received to-day from Butler.

A dispatch from Kinston, Georgia, states that Sherman's forces are resting and replenishing their supplies.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON.

LATE FROM RICHMOND.

The Victory over Sigel.

THE REBELS ADMIT A LOSS OF TWENTY THOUSAND MEN IN THE LATE BATTLES.

And Claim a Victory Every Time.

WASHINGTON, May 22.

The Richmond papers of the 18th instant, claim a great victory over Sigel at New Market, and say they would have captured his army had it not been for our cavalry. According to their accounts, our troops were utterly routed, stopping, abandoning his hospitals, burning trains, &c. These papers state their losses at 20,000 in the battles with the army of the Potomac, but claim a victory every time. They acknowledge losing twenty guns, but are silent as to the number of prisoners.

Trains were running to Guinea Station during last week.

Gen. Meade has issued an order complimenting Gen. Tyler's division and Gen. Kitchen's brigade for their gallantry in the action of Thursday.

There was no fighting after Thursday.

From Cairo and Below.

The Evacuation of Alexandria.

ESCAPE OF THE GUNBOATS.

THE LOUISIANA DELEGATION TO BALTIMORE.

THE LATE FREE STATE CONVENTION.

Endorsement of the Administration.

Trouble Between the French & Mexicans

CAIRO, May 22, 10 p. m.

Admiral Porter's flagship has arrived at Mound City, and reports the entire fleet out of Red river, the dam having reached a height on the 13th, to enable them to move.

An extensive conflagration recently occurred at Natchez, consuming several blocks of the most princely buildings. Supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

The steamer Morning Able, No. 17, arrived this evening with the Seventeenth and Twenty-eighth Illinois infantry on board, en route for Springfield. The Twenty-eighth have re-enlisted, and the Seventeenth is to be mustered out.

Our forces evacuated Alexandria last week, and moved toward Sail-port. Officers of the steamer Laurel Hill, which has arrived at New Orleans, state they distinctly heard heavy cannonading from the direction our forces had taken. The fleet was much annoyed in passing out by guerrillas, who fired the banks between Alexandria and Fort De Russy. A portion of Alexandria was burning when the Laurel Hill left. This steamer fired several shots into her board, and while fixing hospital flags was fired into ten miles below Alexandria. No injury resulted. The fleet was much delayed in passing the falls. The fleet was much annoyed in passing out by guerrillas, who fired the banks between Alexandria and Fort De Russy. A portion of Alexandria was burning when the Laurel Hill left. This steamer fired several shots into her board, and while fixing hospital flags was fired into ten miles below Alexandria. No injury resulted

AL NOTICES.

New Photograph Establ-
...n and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh.
...enn street.) Reception Rooms and
...d floor. Operating Department un-
... of Mr. Rorah, well known as one of
...ssful Photographers in the country.
... corps of skillful and experienced assist-
...graphs of every style and size, from the
...st card to life-size, plain or colored. In oil, water
...k. Careful attention given to copying old Daguer
...reotypes, Ambrotypes, &c., to any size Photograph
...desired.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, MAY 23, 1864.

Grant—Sherman—Butler.

The grand onset by GRANT appears to have been deferred, not, however, to lapse into a condition of perplexed idleness or baffled indecision, but for movements and changes in position of the highest importance. As to their character, we are not permitted to know, the only thing uttered in that connection being the assurance that the rebels will know all about Gen. GRANT'S movements and changes in his own good time. What they may not find out before, means have been taken to prevent anybody else knowing in advance. News in Washington is the next thing to news in Richmond.

Gen. GRANT'S army is said to be stronger by twenty thousand men than when he crossed the Rapidan, with reinforcements still going forward. One cannot help wishing that the reinforcements that have supplied the losses and increased the strength of the Army, had constituted a part of the original force.

LEE having placed himself within works of great strength, it may be assumed for a certainty that GRANT'S strategy will be to draw him out and compel him to fight without the advantage which his chosen position would give him. This, we presume, is the significance of the reported changes of the last few days. In all the correspondence of well-informed writers in positions favorable for forming intelligent conclusions, we observe evidence of genuine confidence. Of the grounds of that confidence we know nothing more than what may be inferred.

Gen. SHERMAN is pushing on to Atlanta, where JOHNSTON will, no doubt, make his great stand. That the rebel General has been worsted there is no doubt; nevertheless, by compelling SHERMAN to lengthen his line, he is making his advantage cost him much inconvenience, increased vigilance and the risk of having his communications cut off by rebel cavalry in his rear. As SHERMAN is compelled to advance into the interior these difficulties will increase. Atlanta is second only to Richmond to the rebels. It has been regarded the point surest to be held—the last to be lost. Consequently, vast quantities of cotton have been sent there for safe keeping; large numbers of rebels with their families have taken refuge there with their personal valuables, and several monied institutions and newspapers have been removed there. As the great railway center of the South, it has been equally the chief point for producing many things essential to the prosecution of the war. It is quite certain, therefore, that JOHNSTON will do his utmost to defend the place, at least until the vast amount of property is in a good measure removed.

From General BUTLER we have nothing satisfactory. On the heel of the dispatch from his headquarters, that he was directing the military movements in person, we have the account of the disaster to General HECKMAN, who was himself captured, his brigade nearly annihilated, and the whole of BUTLER'S force compelled to fall back to his entrenchments, he having lost in the recent operations about 5,000 men—killed, wounded and missing. We expect little from that quarter for the present.

Home for Disabled Soldiers and Soldiers' Orphans in Pittsburgh.

From the published proceedings of the Executive Committee of the Pittsburgh Sanitary Fair, the public will learn, with great satisfaction, we think, that twenty-five per cent. of the net proceeds will be set aside to form a fund special for disabled soldiers and the orphans of soldiers, unless the extreme exigencies of the war require the expenditure of the entire fund for the sick and wounded.

The wisdom and the eminently practical character of the action of the managers will, we think, be at once acknowledged and concurred in by the public, to whose active benevolence the appeal is made to enable them to realize as fully as possible the objects to which their labors are devoted.

Where there are so many objects claiming the attention of the practical philanthropist, and when it becomes necessary to discriminate as it shall be given to each, the selection is necessarily attended with many embarrassments, and all may not be satisfied. But in setting aside one quarter of the proceeds of the ensuing Fair, for a permanent institution in Pittsburgh, whose sole purpose shall be found a home where the disabled soldiers shall always be welcome—a place where, he may feel sure, whatever betides him, he may go and be cared for—an institution that will also be a home for soldiers' orphans—whose fast swelling numbers magnify to the highest office the wardenship here inaugurated, we think all will concede the managers have acted wisely, and given a practical direction to the contributions asked for, that will cause them to be greatly increased.

An institution such as the managers doubtless have in view, will be an honor to our city, a monument to the practical benevolence of her citizens, proof of the wisdom that discriminates for objects in the exercise of their philanthropy, and a permanent good that will challenge the largest contributions from all classes.

We think the action of the Committee ought to give an impetus to the efforts of our citizens to swell the receipts of the fair. A more worthy motive for giving largely could not be set before them. If, in addition to the appeal made by the Sanitary Commission itself, a plan so eminently practical, worthy and grand as that which has been set before them does not swell the aggregate receipts to the last magnitude, we will acknowledge that we have placed too high an estimate on the large-heartedness of the citizens of Pittsburgh.

Revolutionary Relics for the Sanitary Fair.

We are pleased to learn from Col. GLASS that Hon. A. W. BENEDICT has generously consented to send to the Pittsburgh Sanitary Fair, the identical chair in which JOHN HANCOCK sat when presiding over the Continental Congress in 1776, and also the table on which the Declaration of Independence was signed. The chair is now and has been for many years, used by the Speaker in the House of Representatives, and the table is in the hall of the State Library. These mementoes of the past will be attractive features in the olden time department of the Fair, and the citizens of Pittsburgh fully appreciate the friendly feeling which has actuated Mr. BENEDICT in assisting to connect the glorious scenes of the past with the great Sanitary movement of the present.

Governor Curtin and the General Government.

It has been charged that Pennsylvania has shown an inexcusable tardiness in responding sooner to the call for one hundred days' militia. Now, that the Governor has issued a proclamation which contemplates their immediate organization and call to active duty, it may not be out of place to mention some transactions previous to its promulgation. The State and its Governor have done all that was required, and the apparent tardiness is thus accounted for. Towards the close of the last month the Governor visited Washington, and, together with the Governors of other loyal States, held a consultation with the Secretary of War, when they were requested to call out the militia of their respective States, to serve in lieu of older military organizations then on duty within their States borders, so that they might be sent to the front. To this request nearly all the Governors responded affirmatively, and subsequently issued their orders to that effect. Gov. Curtin presented these facts for the consideration of the Secretary of War, That in Pennsylvania there were no forts or military points to garrison or guard, but that it was essential to the sustenance of the Government itself, that our agricultural employments most particularly affecting the labor of our husbandmen, our manufacturing industries upon which the Government is dependent for coal and transportation, our munition manufactories, upon which it is largely dependent for the shot and shell and rifling of the larger guns necessary in this conflict, should not be stopped in their progress by an immediate drain from our population, if, as many as the troops thus marched must necessarily be taken out of our borders in order to effectually sustain movements of the army in the field, when at the same time, if another raid should occur, the people would not be in readiness to meet it. All this was conceded by the general authorities, and, therefore, a plan was agreed upon by which no troops from this State would be called for from this State until later in the season, when the President might deem it most advisable to make a requisition, when the Governor promised to respond.

This order may not really be issued, but since the possibility in regard is presented, it is but right that we should put the people of the Governor has indicated. Let the people know! Pennsylvania now sustains a most important relation, both in geographical position and numerical strength, to the operations of the armies of the Government, and it is incumbent upon her gallantly not to let her sister States of that have so nobly responded, under sacrifices for the Union.

The Forged Proclamation—Arrest of the Culprit.

The N. Y. *Times* gives the following particulars of the arrest of HOWARD, the perpetrator of the Proclamation forgery:

It turns out that J. HOWARD, Jr., City Editor of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, is the person who forged the Proclamation, and procured its insertion in the money of the city he edited, as he succeeded in duping. He has acknowledged the fact, and was sent down last evening to Fort Lafayette. He says he had no other motive except to make a little money on the Stock Exchange, and that it never occurred to him that his performance could produce any more important or serious effect.

It seems that something like a week ago HOWARD consulted Mr. KENT, member of the firm of KENT & CLAPP, brokers, as to the probable effect upon the market of a proclamation calling for 300,000 men. Mr. KENT gave him his opinion, and subsequently HOWARD showed him the draft of a proclamation which he claimed to know, through secret channels of intelligence at Washington, was about to be issued. After the publication in the *World* and *Journal of Commerce* on Wednesday morning, Mr. KENT at once identified the well-executed proclamation with the draft which HOWARD had shown him, and gave information of the circumstances to Gen. DIX. HOWARD was arrested and brought to the General's headquarter's yesterday afternoon, where he at once made a full acknowledgment of his agency in the matter, and exculpated all the newspapers, which he succeeded in victimizing, from any connection with it, directly or indirectly. He employed another person, whose name we believe is MORRISSEY, to make the copies which were sent to the press. It is reported that several other persons were cognizant of the proceeding, and also made it the basis of speculative operations in gold. But HOWARD, we understand, denies that any person was at all implicated with him in the transaction.

HOWARD had been connected in various capacities with several of the city newspapers, the *Times* and *Tribune* among them, and had thus acquired a knowledge of their routine of business which was of service to him in this imposition upon them.

We hope the Government, in its zeal to ascertain all the circumstances attending the origin of the fraud and all the parties connected therewith, will not lose sight entirely of the fact, that the Associated Press Agency in New York, from five to ten hours after it was known the Proclamation was a fraud, put itself to much trouble to expose the genuine. HOWARD had confederates; one or more of them may have been connected with the New York Agency.—Whether this was so or not, this fact remains: for some cause somebody connected with the Agency gave the widest publicity to the forgery after it was known to be a forgery. Whether his motives were akin to HOWARD'S or not, matters little. If the Government fail—which we do not suppose is possible—to overhaul the Press Agency, the public will be greatly disappointed. It certainly would look strange should the Government, while it lays a heavy hand on the forger, pay no attention to the fellow who gave the forgery currency. It would be stranger still, should it happen, that while the Government announces its purpose to punish newspapers responsible for what they publish, it took no step to punish an organized agency for imposing upon them the lies deemed so injurious. We look for better sense.

The *Evening Post* says that the inmates of Fort Lafayette refused to let him "mess" with them, so outrageous did they regard the act of which he had been guilty. It is thought that it is highly probable that he was without accomplices in the forgery.

HOWARD has, for some time past, been city editor of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, and it is probable that money-making in gold and stocks was at the bottom of the business.

A dispatch from New York states that another Brooklyn reporter, named F. A. MARSTEN, has been arrested in connection with the authorization of the bogus proclamation. He was employed as a Williamsburg reporter for various papers. He is charged with writing on manifold the copies of the pretended proclamation which HOWARD had drawn up. It is alleged that he received a draft of the proclamation from HOWARD, with a request to see that copies were delivered at the newspaper offices in New York City.

Campaign Miscellany.

ONE OF THE "BULLY BOYS."

Coming out from church in the morning, we found a line of ambulances going down the street. A driver told me that they had just left a hundred "bully boys" at Judiciary Square hospital. Do you think the adjective a coarse and vulgar one? Go anywhere from Pleasant Hill—what sting and satire there is in the name!—go anywhere from the banks of Red River—forevermore coursing bloodily through our memories!—go anywhere from Alexandria to Spottsylvania, and see the dead and wounded scattered all the way—see those who battle for us, and you'll be ready to do as I did—follow the leading. I went to the hospital. In one of the wards I found a Pennsylvania lad. Poor fellow—for I marked him as a reserved man, while I passed, who would choose to be left to his own thought. But he called to me—I say, you're a Yankee. The second in my frozen journey of knocking about the world have not worn off all the marks of nativity yet; though I had flattered myself that I was giving a contemptible, so I told this soldier. "I knew you because I'm a Yankee, too," was his answer—which I pass over to students of mental organism. I found that he had lost his right leg—for I marked him as a reserved man, while I passed, who would choose to be left to his own thought. But he called to me—I say, you're a Yankee. The second in my frozen journey of knocking about the world have not worn off all the marks of nativity yet; though I had flattered myself that I was giving a contemptible, so I told this soldier. "I knew you because I'm a Yankee, too," was his answer—which I pass over to students of mental organism. I found that he had lost his right leg—a bad flesh wound in one arm and one leg was off just above the knee. "Don't mind the leg, but tell me about Sheridan's raid." I read Secretary Stanton's telegram to him. "Oh, I will tell you, we'll fetch 'em yet! Old Lee'll find what 'tis to come to judgment, before he gets through with it, I guess, in a way he don't look for, I reckon." Down by Bull Run I had read that to that man on the right." That was my dismissal, and I went.

ANOTHER "BULLY BOY."

"The man on the right," I found to be a Boston notion, red of hair, freckled of face, blue of eye, square of chin, broad of nostril—in a word, not a man with whom Araminta would fall in love at first sight, nor a man whom Susan Jane would idolize as the hero of a romance. "More's the pity," was his answer to my salutation—terse and pointed as possible. What could I say to one who cut me off in that way? I stood on an inside track as an invasory of me—I felt he was passing judgment as only a man can whose wits have been sharpened by long experience at picket duty. Suddenly his face lit up, his eyes opened to their widest, and said—"What's the news?" I saw that one arm was gone above the elbow, and I judged there was a body wound somewhere, and I knew by the working of his forehead that he was in pain. I own this question astonished me. I briefly summed up the morning papers for him. Then as I saw he was in extreme pain, I made a remark about his arm, and asked if I could do anything for him. For answer I got, "O damn the arm!—what's the difference if we only lick the rebels?" So had further talk, and I found him a hero from head to foot—every quarter inch of his five feet nine. His parting word was: "Remember me, young 'un! I'm a youngster with a hole in his leg—he's a kind of a pugnosed boy with white hair, but he's g t the grit—I know him, and he came up in the ambulance with me. Please give him an orange or two if you find him, and cheer him up—he's a little down in the gills this morning, but he'll be all right in a day or two. That's all the comfort in a day for me, for he will be where pain and death never come.

GRANT'S COOLNESS ON THE FIELD.

Grant's miraculout coolness has not only made itself felt in the army, but in the countenance of every man who has given his country. A friend who was with Gen. Grant during six days of the present campaign, or was near enough to him to observe his conduct, says he has a picture of the Lieutenant General while the most trying, the most alarming of his battles were transpiring, which I should like to see him under varying circumstances says that he has but two moods—one of absolute calmness, almost stoic indifference, in which he contemplates his position, and the next is that of the highest of immense activity and enthusiasm, in which he personally superintends everything that transpires around him, and, on occasions of alarming danger, goes to the very front of battle and seizes upon victory with his own hands. He is never startled from his purpose by a temporary reverse; and, in fact, does not possess, as Napoleon, genius for military affairs, he has all of Wellington's tenacity of purpose and all of his calm courage.

The New State Militia Law.

Having obtained a certified copy of this law as it passed, we shall give it entire to-morrow. There would seem to have been some unaccountable tardiness in furnishing the public an enactment of so much importance, more especially as immediate action is required to be taken under it.

In our last in giving a synopsis of the law, we fell into two or three errors because of the incompleteness of the copy of the bill before us. The following are the proper corrections:

Section six of the bill, as passed, provides that "every soldier ordered out for active field duty, or who volunteers or is drafted, who does not appear at the time and place designated, or who has not a proper acceptable substitute at such time and place, or who does not furnish an acceptable excuse as provided for in section ninety-six, shall be adjudged guilty of desertion, and shall be liable to such punishment as a court martial may adjudge."

Article nine of section two provides for compensation to persons who have made the unwilling officers) as follows, viz.:

The compensation of assessors for their services in making the enrollment required, et cetera, shall be at the rate of three cents for each and every man so enro'led and liable to do military duty, to be paid out of the brigade funds of the country.

THE SENATE CHAPLAIN.—Rev. Thomas Bowman, D. D., has been selected by the United States Senate as Chaplain to that body, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Sunderland. Dr. Bowman was the esteemed President of "Indiana Asbury University," and his eloquent discourses in the Washington churches since his arrival there, are said to have won him a host of friends.

MAJ. HALPIN (Mike O'Reiley) has been ordered to the front, and will probably have a position on General Hunter's staff.

THERE is reason to believe that Quantrell, the infamous guerilla, has been killed.

General Intelligence.

The Anthracite Coal and Iron Company was incorporated by the last session of the Legislature, with large powers, and which may be regarded as very important to the people of the northwestern portion of the State. At the head of this great enterprise are men of wealth, intelligence and energy, the directors being J. H. Whallon, G. W. Whallon, H. Janes, J. W. Douglass, John Blood and Geo. W. McClintock. S. H. Whallon has been elected President, H. Janes Secretary, and J. W. Douglass Treasurer. The Company is to be located in the city of Erie. Its privileges extend also to Elk and Northumberland counties. Its objects are the erection of extensive dock facilities in the bay, above the land light house on the shores of Lake Erie, and opposite the beacon light in front of "Navy Farm." They intend constructing 2,500 feet of docks in twenty feet of water this season, and opening communication with the Philadelphia and Erie and Lake Shore railroads by laying down a track at Garrison Run in Erie county. The ultimate object of the company is the mining, transportation and marketing of coal, and the manufacturing of pig iron. They also possess the power to construct a six foot track from the bay to Milltown, to connect with the Atlantic and Great Western railroad, and in this manner open a thorough communication from Erie to New York, the oil region, and the great west over the broad gauge.

The following gentlemen, having been elected officers of the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, were installed, in Philadelphia, on Thursday morning last: M W. Grand Master, John M. Crosland, of No. 53; R. W. Grand Warden, George Fling, of No. 16; R. W. Grand Secretary, Wm. Curtis, of No. 28; R. W. Grand Treasurer, M. Richards Muckle, of No. 46; R. W. Grand Representative G. L. U. S., R. A. Lamberton, of No. 160.

Work on the late tunnel at Chicago has been again commenced. The *Journal* says: A visit to the works, this morning, satisfies us that the matter is in safe hands, and that operations are being conducted in that safe and certain manner which indicates final success. The shore shaft is being bricked up in a substantial manner, and matters will soon be ripe for the commencement of the main tunnel lakeward.

The Paris *Presse* announces that the Regency of Mexico has sent an agent to Paris to procure an opera company and a number of ballet dancers for the city of Mexico.

There is an active old man named Noah Strong in South Manchester, Connecticut. He is eighty-three years of age, walks sixteen miles every fortnight for exercise, and has never been sick a day in his life, except when he was five years old, when he had the small pox.

The strike of the car drivers in New York may be said to have terminated. The drivers have agreed to yield something to the railroad companies, and have resumed work on the basis of eleven and a half hours work. Some of the most violent of the drivers have been dismissed permanently, the companies considering it incompatible with their proper self-respect to have any dealing with them. The cars have been taken off, and the cars are running as usual.

RUSSELL, in his "Tour in the Southern States," mentions, among many other circumstances, in his interview, while at Pittsburgh, with a burly English police officer, who told him the war had benefitted that city, in a manufacturing point of view; how many that went South came back by rail in metallic coffins; what quantities of Irish and Germans the war had taken from Pittsburgh; and how matters appeared to have pleased the English police officer, in rendering his duties apparently light." Who is meant by the Pittsburgh "burly English police officer" is not known.

A woman was killed in Newport, R. I., last week, while walking on the sidewalk, by a heavy carpet which was thrown from a third story window. The coroner's jury rendered an extraordinary verdict, to the effect that they "are deserving of the severest censure who threw so heavy a carpet from so high a window."

A literary dinner was given in London on the 4th instant by the Speaker of the House of Commons, the guests invited being the "forty commentators," who, under the editorial care of the Rev. F. C. Cook, are preparing the Commentary on the Bible, to be published by Mr. Murray, together with the committee of reference and assistants. Only three of the commentators were absent—Dean Alford, the Rev. B. F. Westcott, and the Rev. W. Dewhurst.

Dr. Read reports to the Sanitary Commission from Nashville, that preparations are making to build army hospitals on Lookout Mountain, and that General Thomas recommends the planting of a garden on the top of the mountain.

An old inhabitant of Berar informs us (*Bombay Standard*) that such has been the influx of silver into the assigned districts of the Deccan, Hyderabad, and so greatly has the cotton crisis enriched the Coombee cultivators, that some of these, in the performance of some vow, actually fit, drove them away, repaired the damage, and crossed by daylight.

The last day out, Tuesday, Belcher's Mills were reached and occupied. Before departing from the mills the rear of the column was attacked by the rebels. A brisk fight ensued, and the rebels received severe punishment from the gallant men under Brevet Col. Spear, who was in command. The march continued on, taking the right hand road at Harrison's for City Point. The rebels endeavored to harass our rear until it reached the Suffolk and Petersburg railroad. A culvert on the line of the road which had once before been partially destroyed, but which was repaired, was again found destroyed. Tools found in the vicinity shared a similar fate. Other damage was inflicted upon the road, and finally the whole force moved directly to City Point, which was reached about sundown.

The brave officers who were in command, and the men who composed the expedition, have won for themselves new and unfading laurels. They have shown that they are ready to make any sacrifice which tends to cripple the enemy and advance the cause of the Union. For more than a month they have endured fatigue, loss of sleep and hunger. It was about the second of this month when they started on their first raid which ended in this campaign, and they had hardly fairly returned, when, on Thursday last, they were off again on this second raid.

Their last expedition traversed a great deal of the ground over which they before crossed, and in doing this they again laid waste a great deal of which they before destroyed. After their first raid the rebels partially repaired and reestablished the communications that were broken then. This last raid has done the work more effectually, and now it will be a long while before the rebels can repair the damages. Our cavalry men enter heartily upon the work; they are determined that the Rebels' lines of communication shall remain broken, and to this end they intend to bend their energies.

Presbyterian General Assembly, Old School.

The seventy-ninth session of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church (Old School) in the United States of America met, on Thursday morning last, in the Third Presbyterian Church, Newark, N. J. The edifice was crowded with a large and intelligent audience.

The stated clerk, Rev. Dr. McGill, announced that the moderator of last Assembly, Rev. H. Morrison, being far distant at his missionary home in India, it would be necessary for the commissioners to choose one of their number to preach the opening sermon and preside till a new moderator can be chosen. Rev. William Breckinridge, D. D., of the Presbytery of Louisville, was thereupon unanimously elected. The usual devotional exercises, preached the sermon from the following text: 2d Cor.: 8: 9. For ye know the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, that, though he was rich, for your sakes he became poor, that ye through his poverty might become rich.

At the conclusion of the devotional exercises, in consulting which Dr. Breckenridge was assisted by Dr. C. C. Beatty, Moderator of the Assembly of 1862, and Rev. Dr. Elliott, Professor in the Western Theological Seminary, Dr. Breckinridge descended from the pulpit to the Moderator's chair, and proceeded to constitute the Assembly by prayer.

Upon motion of the Rev. J. A. Steele, the Assembly adjourned until three o'clock, closing with prayer by Rev. Dr. Musgrave, of Philadelphia.

At the afternoon session the Rev. Dr. Wood, President of Hanover College, was elected Moderator. The Rev. Ravand K. Rodgers, D. D., was elected temporary chairman.

After the Standing Committees were announced, Martin Ryerson presented the following resolution:

WHEREAS, By reason of the greatly enhanced prices of every article of family consumption, averaging fully fifty per cent. more than two years ago, the salaries of the great majority of our ministers have become entirely inadequate to the comfortable support of their families, causing in many cases much of destitution and suffering; therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of five ruling elders be appointed to consider and report what steps may be proper for this General Assembly to take to remedy this evil.

Carried, and the Committee was thus constituted:—Committee on salaries—M. Ryerson, S. Lynn, C. N. Todd, A. G. McCandless, S. Matthews.

The subject of the revision of the Book of Discipline being the order of the day, Dr. Rice moved a postponement.

Dr. Beatty opposed this. It has been three times reported to the Assembly, and has occupied the best talent of the Church. He would consider the question whether we are to have the revised book or not.

Drs. Elliott, Junkin Musgrave, Rice, Nevin, and Messrs. Haskell, A. A. Hayes, Sharshall, Brownson and Lowrie, debated the postponement, which was finally carried.

CHURCH EXTENSION.

This (Saturday) morning, Rev. Dr. Musgrave, from the Committee on the Board of Church Extension, presented a report with resolutions thanking Almighty God for the prosperity bestowed upon the Board during the past year, and urging the churches to greater liberality to the cause which was adopted.

The statistics of this report show that the receipts of the Board have increased $5,62.27 over last year, and one hundred and forty-seven additional churches have made contributions. Seventy churches applied for aid, in the aggregate amounting to $31,054.02. Appropriations were made to forty-seven churches, amounting to $11,557.27.

The balance on hand April 1, 1862, was 20,606 68; receipts during the year, $24,846,47; total, $45,854.09. The expenditures for the year were $12,302.81, leaving a balance in the treasury April 1st, of $33,051.27.

Eloquent addresses were delivered upon the subject of church extention, by Rev. H I. Coe, Secretary; Dr. Musgrave, Dr. Tustin, of Washington, the venerable patriarch of the Assembly, formerly chaplain in the United States Senate; Dr. Candee and Messrs. Hall and Tully.

The report and resolutions were adopted.

The Assembly then adjourned to meet in Princeton, on Saturday afternoon, to attend to the ceremonies of laying the corner-stone of "Brown Hall," for the Theological Seminary there.

Gen. Kautz's Great Raid

OPERATIONS OF GEN. KAUTZ.

He Destroys Four Railroads.

COMMUNICATION WITH RICHMOND AND THE SOUTH DESTROYED.

A List of the Killed and Wounded.

Special Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

BERMUDA HUNDRED, VA., May 19, 1864.

It was noon of May the 12th, that General Kautz, with his noble division of cavalry, commenced a movement which had for its object the destruction of the four main railroads leading to Richmond. The men who were to perform this arduous duty had just returned from a raid of a similar character, and were thoroughly fatigued from the effects of long marches, loss of sleep, and short allowances of food. But their patriotism instilled into them an energy that demonstrated that the work to be done would be faithfully and successfully performed, as the subjoined sequel will show.

The same day they started began their daring exploits. But a few hours out and they had turned the rebels' right flank. Here was a point gained for our main army to work upon, and which was not lost by it. After this manœuvre they pushed on and reached Chesterfield Court House, where they burned the jail and found confined in it three persons who had been imprisoned for refusing to take up arms against the U. S. Government. Releasing these, the command pushed rapidly on to Coalfield pits, within twelve miles of Richmond, on the Danville road. Here the work of destroying the track was commenced, the depot burned, and the mails captured. Bivouacking about four miles beyond about daylight next morning started for Powhatten station, where they arrived at half-past eight A. M., driving the rebel pickets before them. Here, too, the track, depot, several cars and a large amount of forage was destroyed.

The next point visited was the bridge at Matoax. Being built of iron and solid masonry no attempt was made to destroy it, as it was defended by four pieces of artillery, which would have caused a sacrifice of life that would not have warranted its destruction. After reconnoitering for a while in the vicinity, the command struck off on the road to Goode's Bridge, on the Appomattox. On their arrival at the site they found that the bridge had been removed by the Rebels. In the astonishing short time of four hours the men had thrown a structure across the stream, marched over it, and burned it again, so that the Rebels could not use it.

Forward to Chorea Station the line now moved. Here it was ascertained that three trains heavily loaded with troops had arrived. One train remained while the two others ran down immediately to the junction of the Southside and Petersburg railroads. Here considerable railroad property was destroyed, much to the discomfort of the enemy, who sent a locomotive down to reconnoitre. About daylight of next morning, Sunday, the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry formed on the left, with the Third New York Cavalry on the right. A demonstration was made upon Flat Creek bridge. While this was going on, Col. Spear was leading a charge across this bridge he fell mortally wounded. The enemy were in strong force, and the contest waxed fierce for a time.

While this was going on, another portion of the command, the 5th Pennsylvania and the 1st District of Columbia Cavalry, were doing important work in the demolition of the railroad, locomotives, cars, tracks and ties of the railroad. From this point it pushed for the South-side Railroad, by the way of Deep Creek. At the crossing of the latter place the 5th Pennsylvania it was learned that five thousand rebels were in position about three miles beyond. Their scouts were driven in, and Gen. Kautz concentrated the 5th Pennsylvania to cover the mountain roads for a few miles, to create the impression that we were marching towards Petersburg.

While this was going on, the main body was moving on to Wellville. Col. Spear's brigade then marched to Wilson's depot, six miles beyond, and encamped for the night. In anticipation of the battles before Richmond in June, 1862, hundreds of humane citizens from all parts of the country hastened to the Peninsula to assist the wounded. The committee sent twenty-five surgeons and nurses with stores. When the army retreated, leaving our wounded in the hands of the enemy, these ladies nobly remained at the post of duty. Of these, one was an agent of the State of Michigan, one of New York, and twelve were citizens of Pittsburgh, near by this communication.

In January, 1863, as the result of all the practical knowledge obtained by its members and agents, the Committee decided that more good would be accomplished by the distribution of its stores chiefly through the national agency, the United States Sanitary Commission, and to that end, engaged to act as its agent for the collecting and transmission of stores, in this city and the surrounding country, but maintaining a so the right to dispose of a portion of the bounty entrusted to it, through such local channels as in the judgment of the Committee accord with the objects of the United States Sanitary Commission. The Pittsburgh Subsistence Organization was one of the organizations named at the time. As an instance of the exercise of this option, the Sanitary Committee sent to the battle-field of Gettysburg some of its own members and about twenty surgeons, many of whom did efficient duty in the line of their profession during the week following the battle. To the same place, a large quantity of stores was sent in charge of a special agent, who on arrival placed them in the hands of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, as the surest mode by which to reach the soldiers for whom they were designed. While reserving this degree of liberty in the exercise of its functions, the committee has generally shipped its stores to the points designated by the U. S. Sanitary Commission. Most of them for the last year have gone to the Western Army.

The Committee has never sent money to the U. S. Sanitary Commission, and it is intended that the money to be raised by the Fair shall be expended as judiciously as possible by the Committee, chiefly in the purchase of such supplementary supplies as may be needed from time to time from this region, and which will be sent directly to the points where they are needed to the agents of the U. S. Sanitary Commission.

The home for sick and wounded soldiers, so admirably managed by the Subsistence Committee, will, in reality, be a work such as the U. S. Sanitary Commission is engaged in at many points, and the Pittsburgh Committee cannot hesitate at any time to give to the support of this institution the stores in its judgment may be needed for this object.

The Committee has already prospectively appropriated ten per cent. of the net proceeds of the Fair to the Soldiers' Home, and by another resolution decided to reserve twenty-five per cent. for the future establishment of a Soldiers' Home, either for sick soldiers or for soldiers' orphans: "provided that the exigencies of the war shall not too pressingly require said reservation to be expended for the relief of sick and wounded in the armies."

The Executive Committee of the Fair and the Sanitary Committee have entire confidence in the Sanitary Commission. Its various branches of operations are conducted wisely, economically, and with wonderful efficiency in the various departments it has systematized for the relief of the soldiers. It is a noble institution, worthy of a great people, and it appeals to all—by our love of country; by our duty to the men who are defending us; by our pride in our country, and our "glorious stars;" by our sympathy for suffering humanity; by our longings for success and honorable peace; and, above all, by our gratitude to Him who is the giver of good, who blesses so many of us with individual prosperity in the midst of the nation's calamity, to labor with zeal and contribute with liberality commensurate with the gifts which appeal to us. By order of the Executive Committee.

FELIX R. BRUNOT, Chairman.

After the reading of the appeal, the band performed that patriotic, soul-inspiring air, "Star Spangled Banner." As the last strain died away in the distance, the national flag was unfurled to the breeze, and proudly floated over Floral Hall. As it neared the top of the flagstaff, cheer after cheer rent the air, in which hundreds of ladies heartily joined. When the cheering had subsided, Hon. John M. Kirkpatrick was called upon to address the people, and responded in his usual happy and felicitous manner.

SPEECH OF HON. JNO. M. KIRKPATRICK.

He addressed himself to the "ladies and gentlemen, fellow citizens, and all true friends of the flag, the country, and our glorious cause." He congratulated them, that by their labors of love and a united energy which seemed to know no bounds but success, that had so admirably completed their arrangements for the coming Fair for the benefit of the gallant defenders of our whole, our common, and our beloved country. He alluded to the terrible singularity of this day's proceedings that in the history of this nation. On the further banks of the now historic Rapidan, a half million of men, of a common origin, a common purpose, and a common political faith and destiny, might possibly be engaged in deadly shock of battle, as on many a hard fought field they already had been, for the single but momentous and fearfully absorbing issue, whether this flag of the free, which on this glad spring day, amid the shouts of the multitude, and amidst strains of patriotic music had cleft the clear blue sky from yonder staff, should wave over a united or a divided people. He could not, and the great heart of the people could not, without prodigal expenditure of blood and treasure, would not believe that there could be but one issue to this gigantic contest—the grandest—the most heroic of any age or any people.

A week ago, continued the speaker, at this very hour we buried a hero of thirty-two battles—Brigadier General Alexander Hays—in Pittsburgher, and a Pennsylvanian, of whom this people and this nation might well be proud. We wreathed his coffin with immortelles, and hanging in the folds of his beloved country, which he had fallen to defend, illuminated by his almost dying words, "My God, and my country!" Those words passed into antiquity as suppressed sobs of a multitude, and the dirge of martial music, we carried the hero to his last resting place. In the glad sun shine of the early spring time, God's choicest and sweetest benisons falling upon him, we laid him to rest, to sleep his last sleep, as a hero should be laid,

"With his martial cloak around him."

Standing by the coffined and heroic dead, and thinking of innumerable others that had gone from us, never, never to again return to us; of the eloquent and gallant Black, of Ripley, Shannon, and Farnsworth, of Childs, and of Robinson, and the countless others equally brave; every man of them a hero, although not equal to the heroic dead, we did not and we believe that a cause made sacred by such blood, could by any possibility, in the providence of a just God, fail and come to naught.

He exhorted the assemblage to renewed effort for the soldier living and dead. Living, by words of encouragement and hope and sympathy; dying, by ministrations of affection and love to cheer him in the last great conflict, and dead, by taking to our hearts their wives and families, teaching them and the nation and the world that the gratitude of the republic has no bounds to all those who fall in behalf of her stars and her stripes, her institutions and her laws.

This country, concluded the speaker, shall live, and shall, in the good providence of a most wise, most holy, and most good God, be "born again," to another, a newer and a better life. Purified of its great curse, it shall rise redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled. Its noble army of patriots and martyrs, who have fallen in this great struggle, are not to-day dead, but live:

"They never die who fall in a good cause:
The ground may soak their gore: their bodies
Sadden in the sun; their heads may hang
On castle gates; and yet their spirits
Walk around, and will conduct the
World to FREEDOM at the last."

The great North has willed and determined success to their cause, and it can not and will not fail. They have given of the dew of their youth, the vigor of their manhood, and of the silvered energy of age, and they will again and again give, till the right prevail. True to their traditions, their history, and their instincts, they have planted deep in the graves of their dead heroes the tree of liberty; they have watered it with their tears and blood; and thus fertilized by such precious offerings, the soil, impressed of all lands shall rest under its shadow, till its perfume shall fill the world, and its leaves shall be a healing to all nations.

SPEECH OF PROF. WILSON.

Rev. Prof. Wilson followed Mr. Kirkpatrick in an eloquent speech, which was listened to with the most marked attention, the vast assemblage frequently interrupting the speaker with loud and prolonged cheers. The reverend gentleman commenced his address by remarking that the people were both learning to *give* and to *do*. Had such an enterprize been projected in our midst three years ago, it would have been an utter failure, and its projectors deemed fit subjects for a lunatic asylum. But now how different. The terrible ordeal through which the nation is passing proves it to be necessary for the people to give both blood and treasure—and they do it freely. To-day there are no sleepers; every man, and woman, and child, throughout our country, are awake to their duty. When the Government made its first call for 75,000 men to aid in putting down the rebellion, Europe supposed that the men could not be raised, and that the bubble of free government on the American continent had burst. But what was the fact? To-day 75,000 men would scarcely form the rear guard of the Union army. The Union-loving people of the North had sent millions of men to the field, and we were now met to inaugurate a grand instrumentality in raising means to minister to the wants of such of the country's defenders as may be wounded in its cause. The ceremony of raising the flag, was deemed by the speaker to be symbolic. When the starry banner reached the top of the staff, it was caught by the breeze, quickly unfurled, and as it proudly floated from its lofty position, so the nation rally, neath its folds. And so the nation would do. To crush the rebellion, and re-establish the supremacy of good order and good government, another and another call will be made—millions upon millions of treasure will be raised. The people will abate nothing. They have flung their flag to the breeze, with the motto, "God and our country," and they will never desert their flag nor forget their motto, until the end in view is fully accomplished.

REMARKS OF HON. T. J. BIGHAM.

Hon. T. J. Bigham being present, he was "pressed into the service" by Mr. Brunot, and made an address of unusual power and eloquence. He commenced by asserting that since the rebellion concocted in heaven six thousand years ago by the arch-fiend Lucifer, so graphically described by Milton and Bunyan, nothing on earth bore so strong a resemblance to it as that inaugurated three years ago by those arch-traitors in the South—Davis, Toombs, Floyd, Slidell, Mason & Co. He argued that although the firing upon Sumter was the first overt act in the programme of the southern traitors, the whole plan to break up the Government was matured before Buchanan's defeasance, whose chief corner-stone should be slavery, was concocted years ago, by men who sat in the councils of the nation as cabinet advisers, members of congress, &c., &c. From these men held their secret cabals at the National capital, and there concocted the disruption of the Union. By their damnable treason was inaugurated the direful scenes of the world had been inaugurated. But it was teaching us our duty in the great cause of freedom. The speaker was sanguine of an ultimate, glorious success. He would not despair of the complete triumph of the Union cause until he was convinced Jehovah had been dethroned. Notwithstanding all the antichristian present national troubles were teaching us our duty. Two years ago

Lake Superior Mining Intelligence.

We are in the receipt of the *Lake Superior Miner*, of the 7th, from which we quote the following items:

ONTONAGON DISTRICT.—A tour of inspection through several of the mines on the Evergreen Bluff range, the present week, confirms all that has been or may be said through the *Miner*, of their great value.

KNOWLTON MINE.—UNDERGROUND.—The openings in this mine have probably progressed as fast as the hardness of the ground, the amount of mineral it contained and the scarcity of help would permit. Their three shafts are now down to the XX fms. level, and there remains about 15 feet of ground on that level between Nos. 1 and 3 to connect them. The backs over this level are still entire, and there is a large amount of valuable ground still standing over the X fms. adit.

The product of mineral to the fathom has been large from the commencement, and the past year has doubtless excelled either of the previous ones.

The openings of the past winter show an improvement on those of the summer, and the question of the season's shipment rests mainly with the force they can obtain; several fine stopes in the XX mine being now idle for the want of miners. The main stope between 1 and 2 shafts, over the X and over the very rich portion of that level, has reached surface on the east side, but the bluff is very steep at the west end of the stope, and it will require some two months, with all the available force they can use, to remove the immense lode still standing.

The Stamp Mill is again in operation, having run ten days in last month and produced over six tons of copper.

A DEEP ADIT.—This property, like those on either side of it, has its cross-courses, two of which and perhaps more, have not yet been reached by the levels of the mine. On one of these main courses a deep adit can be driven, save from near the stamp mill, for seven to nine dollars per foot. Of its length, to cut the present lode, we are not advised, but presume that the Company are so, and that they are also cognizant of the many other advantages for exploration, drainage, &c; we have long thought they were losing time and money in not ordering the work commenced. If the openings on the north side of the Caledonia Bluff are on the Knowlton vein, then the Knowlton has one at least, and probably two, strong copper bearing lodes north of the one they are now mining. The easiest and cheapest way to determine the position and value of which is by a deep cross-cut level.

The mine, especially at this season of the year, is very wet, and must, from the peculiar formation of the bluff there, ever continue to be so. The entire time of No. 2 shaft the past three weeks, has been taken up in unwatering, and this trouble and expense must continue to increase as the mine is lengthened and deepened, unless remedied in the manner we suggest. The work, instead of being an expense to the company, independent of all its other advantages, *may* be a profit.

The ground of the Knowlton and the Caledonia new openings, is very similar, and the latter are driving their No. 3 cross-cut on a crossing the mineral from which will more than pay for the work. There is no evidence that a similar feature may not be found on the Knowlton; indeed the probabilities are much stronger for than against the hypothesis.

AT THE MASS MINE, we found the show about what was noted last week, a fine looking vein on the west side of the crossing. The crosscut was driven eight or ten feet beyond it, and was just entering what appeared like another lode. A party of miners were just commencing to drive east through the crossing, to see if the lode would be found in place there, but we have not heard the result. The stope on which the main portion of the adit was driven, seems much more copper cast than west of the crossing. This new discovery looks enough like the Knowlton lode to be one, and we incline to the opinion that it is still it will require some time to demonstrate the fact satisfactorily.

THE OGIMA is showing very well in the late openings. The "crossings" on which they are driving south from the main or Ogima lode, to a very strong one, with a western dip of 12° to 15° from a perpendicular and a smooth wall on the east side, and at many points on the west side also. The lode that it has just passed is a very wide one—29 feet on a horizontal line—and carries copper in fine particles throughout its extent. They have several stopes on the main vein that show heavy stamp rock and barrel work in the lode, that are idle for want of men.

From the appearance and results of the late openings, it is safe to say that at full force of miners would enable them to treble their present products.

On the south lode, they are stoping west from the shaft over the first level with very good results, and have several hundred tons of rich stamp rock on the burrows. The drifts east and west from the shaft on the XX fms. are showing very well, the latter especially so, evincing the existence of a fine block of ground between the shaft and the mass mine line.

AT THE MERRIMAC we found the late favorable reports of the *massive* appearance of the new lode had lost nothing by trawling from the Range to the shaft. The mass supposed to be on exhibition there a few days since, like some of its illustrious predecessors, was, in the language of a Hoosier county mining captain, "Spoiled by tamping the hole behind it a leetle too hard."

The lode at that particular point was so covered with preparations for timbering up, that we could not judge of its merits, save by the lumps of barrel work, &c, on the surface, which shows that it carries a good per centage of copper at that point. The rocks are exposed at several points easterly, on the direction of the lode, only one of which, so far as we could discover, showed any copper, and that was an ancient adit. There is also copper exposed in an opening made some years since, a few rods from the Ridge line, and apparently south of the former lode.

If there is a valuable lode on that part of the property, the present system of cosmos of trenches to and from every conceivable point of the compass, can hardly fail to find it.

EVERGREEN BLUFF.—There are no changes under ground worthy of note since our late favorable notices. The enlightened policy adopted by the present management, of erecting comfortable houses for the accommodation of families, is having its desired effect on the laboring force at the mine. The sooner this policy becomes the rule with mining companies the better, as it is really one of the figure heading habits of our mining population than any single measure within their reach.

AT THE RIDGE, the east adit is driving through a belt of copper bearing coarse, brown trap, probably over the lode proper, and orders have been given the party to "bear south" to ascertain the facts. The west adit is now 70 feet west of east shaft, and is brought to a stand point by the copper in the lode, and the miners have dropped back a few feet to bear more into the hanging wall ground, a dozen strokes of the drill into the face or on either side of the level having each failed to reach more than a few inches depth. This level shows a longer stretch of rich ground than we have ever seen opened on the lake, nine-tenths of its entire distance being the most profitable kind of copper-bearing lode.

The pulley stands in the old engine to the shafts, and the poppet-heads, &c., are in running order. The engine and machinery connected therewith have been thoroughly overhauled and repaired, and will soon be in similar order. A new portable engine has been ordered for other shafts, to be on the ground during the coming summer.

Nassau Mine is the title of a new organization recently formed on the quarter section of the Flint-steel River property, adjacent to the Superior Mine. John H. Welsh, Esq., has received the appointment of agent of both mines—a good position worthily bestowed.

WEST SIDE—HARTFORD.—Among the new organizations west of the river, Hartford, formerly known as the Coburn and Sales tract, on 32 and 33, is deserving of attracting public attention. As the lots in which this mine will soon be opened are known to cross adjacent locations on the Mineral Land Co's east and the Hall Gulling tract, now reorganized, also the north part of the Hamilton lands, it may not be amiss to republish a portion of an article based on a personal inspection of the opening in October, 1862.

"A visit last week, to the location of Messrs. Coburn & Sales, afforded an opportunity of examining one of these lode openings. It is situated on the section line between 32 and 33, Town 50 N., Range 40 West, and in the midst of a finely wooded country, the timber being mostly of the hard wood varieties—maple, birch, &c,—and the soil excellent for agricultural purposes. The tract consists of a half section of land, viz: the E. half of S. E. quarter of Sec 32 and the E. half of S. W. qr. and the W. half of S. E. qr. of Sec 33, giving the location a mile in length of vein, and finely situated on the southeastern slope of the bluff. There is a stream of water running southwesterly through the lands, and said by the miners to be a constant one; entirely sufficient for stamping purposes. Just on the west side of this stream the first evidences of a vein were found, consisting of a belt of conglomerate, now well exposed at several points a few feet distant from each other, and from which the small sheets of copper in place have been taken. A costline from the stream crosses over the surface of this belt some twenty feet, how much under it may be is not definitely known, as the trench was too much filled in to admit of a close examination. From evidences of rock on the bank of the creek, we infer that the belt of conglomerate is overlaid by another of brownish gray trap, which in turn is overlaid by a belt of the most singular amygdaloid we have ever met with in the country. The amygdules, or what are often cavities in the rock, are not cavities, but filled with various kinds of mineral substances, often with nuggets of copper, varying from the size of a pea to a pound weight, a few of which have been gathered up by the miners. This belt is apparently some 12 to 15 feet wide, and on it rests the lode on which the mining is being done. This has only been opened a few feet in depth in the solid matter, and shows a horizontal surface of some 18 feet, which, calculating the dip on the vein to be 45 degrees will give a width of 12 feet perpendicular to the inclination, but the north wall of the lode has not yet been reached. This open cut extends some 12 feet in length on the vein, and has produced a ton of copper, in lumps weighing as high as 150 pounds.

The lode, besides the usual vein material, carries a large amount of field-spar, and is a very promising show for mineral. We have no doubt but further openings will result in proving it a paying concern."

A very decided improvement has taken place both at the Dacey and Sharon mines.

At the former, No. 1 shaft on the south vein under the former Company, was first sunk on or under the south wall of a very wide lode, and subsequently changed to the north or hanging ground of the same, the first being under and last over the best portions of the lode. This discovery was made soon after the works were re-commenced last summer, and a drift started west from the shaft at a depth of 108 feet from surface, is now in a lode of excellent quality, and well charged with stamp and barrel work, some of the latter up to 150 lbs. A few specimens brought down last week were very pure and bright. This is decidedly the best prospect we have seen for the Derby, and must, if it continues, result in something very valuable to the new Company.

On the south vein from the Sharon, a drift west from the shaft, at a depth of 80 feet from the surface, is being driven on a vein two feet wide, carrying stamp and barrel work in nearly equal portions. This vein outcrops within 400 or 500 feet from the river, and the surface of the shaft is probably 150 feet above the river bed.

Late reports from the Norwich, represen

British View of the Struggle.

English Admiration of Federal Soldiers.

The Toronto *Globe* reviews the campaign, and gives utterance in the following unqualified manner to feelings of sympathy for the cause, and admiration for our soldiers:

"For eight successive days we have received news of almost continuous fighting in Virginia. Not merely of skirmishes of little or of no importance, but of great battles in which tens of thousands of men have been engaged in mutual slaughter. For more than a week has the contest raged with fury and determination unparalleled in the history of war. The advance of the Federal army has been contested with direct obstinacy. For nearly every inch of ground which they have gained, they have had to fight; and so far they have triumphed in spite of all the obstacles interposed, but only by the exercise of the utmost bravery and perseverance. The hour of final success appears to be at hand.

"When we recollect the battles which took place at the commencement of the war, it is hard to believe that the same men are now engaged. Then, the armies were little more than mobs, little amenable to discipline, readily stricken into panic, incapable of really hard fighting. At Bull Run, the Confederates, though they may claim the victory as their own, were all but as badly frightened as their opponents; indeed, there are those who have it that at the time the Union troops were hastening back to Washington, a great portion of the rebel army was well on their way to Richmond. Now they have changed all that. Hour after hour, day after day, they resist and deliver attacks. Whole brigades may be swept away, thousands upon thousands of their comrades torn to pieces with shot and shell, and still they hold their ground, ever responsive to the voice of their commanders, ever wavering in their ranks, no hesitation in their tread. The reputation of the American people for courage, which at one time some there were who professed to doubt, they have amply redeemed. None can venture to taunt them now."

After an admirable review of the series of tremendous battles in the Wilderness and at Spottsylvania up to Friday morning, the *Globe* concludes:

"Even if Lee will be able to make good his retreat, remains to be seen. Gen. Sheridan has already cut one of his chief lines of communication with Richmond, and Burnside could, if he thought proper, be nearer the rebel capital than he. But even though he should be able to make good his escape, he has in all human probability, seen the last of his triumphs upon the fields of Virginia. Though his army may not be disorganized, it is decimated by the fearful conflicts through which it passed during the last eight days, and the Confederacy has not the men nor the means to furnish forth another. On all sides the army is closing around him. That Grant has struck the death-blow of the Confederate cause, hour after hour becomes more apparent."

[From the New York Albion.]

If any European doubters or sneerers still cling the delusion that the Americans are not a fighting people, the record of the past week must suffice to compel it. * * * The contests have been obstinate; the carnage appalling; and until the latest engagement of which we have tidings, unproductive of decisive results, the Federal and Confederate forces swaying to and fro in the Wilderness and around Spottsylvania Court House, as the line of encounter shifted and flowed. * * * The story has been told in many forms; it is simply that in this instance, a comparatively weak spot was found, the Southerners were beaten, and a division of two or three or four thousand men was captured, with three general officers and thirty or forty guns. It will be observed that the numbers are variously reported. This was unavoidable. Even the dread reality of unceasing conflict and of awful disasters cannot cure the journalists of their miserable habit of exaggeration. There is no doubt that Gen. Lee has been greatly harassed by cavalry operations in his rear, and that the communications with Richmond are more or less interrupted. But if Grant be tenacious of purpose, and is supported by valorous and determined legions, Lee is wonderfully fertile in resources and his men fight also with desperate courage. If we could but have a series of dispatches from the respective Commanders-in-Chief, in place of the ingle-conjured guesses of many of the war correspondents of the newspapers, it would be more easy to comprehend the whole movement.

Concerning Gen. Butler, and his movements in Richmond from the south, news is not very abundant. He is, moreover, not the parallel of Grant in modesty. It may be set down though, in brief, that he abandoned the early portion of his programme with great skill and with corresponding success, having established himself in the neighborhood of Petersburg, and tending with undoubted to construct a line combined plan of Generals Lee and Beauregard. But when we read that he has "whipped" the enemy, after "severe fighting," we naturally ask for some confirmation.

Non Importation League in Cleveland

A LARGE PUBLIC MEETING.

A very large meeting of ladies and gentlemen—a large proportion being ladies—met at Brainard's Hall Thursday evening to consider the propriety of forming a Non-Importation League, similar to those formed in Eastern and other cities.

Judge H. V. Wilson was appointed President, and J. C. Sage and Miss Secretary.

Col. Charles Whittlesey being called upon, explained the object of the meeting, which was to consider how far we would go, or whether we should do anything, in discouraging the importation of foreign luxuries. He found himself at variance with some of his fellow citizens in reference to the details, but none as to the general principles. He was very radical in his views on this subject, and was in favor of doing away with everything of foreign make, except such as are absolute necessaries of life. After a few more remarks, Col. Whittlesey moved the appointment of a committee of five gentlemen to report what action should be taken in the matter. The President appointed as the committee Charles Whittlesey, Amassa S'one, Jr., Samuel Williamson, M. B. Scott and J. G. McCurdy.

The Committee retired to consult, and Judge Tilden being called for made a few humorous and appropriate remarks. He had not reflected much upon the subject and really did not know what the objects of the meeting were, or what they proposed to do. He was willing to make a pledge to buy no more foreign goods, but if a pledge was made it should be kept. He looked upon this as one of the most patriotic moves since the war began. Let us do without these foreign luxuries for a few months—we'll dress ourselves cotton—we would be just as happy. The ladies must lead in the work and the men would be sure to follow closely.

Colonel Mac'wenny, of Wooster, followed in a glowing and eloquent tribute to the patriotism and devotion of the ladies during this war. He knew the hearts of the ladies were right, and they were ready and willing to make any sacrifice. They had already given more than diamonds, and satins and gew-gowns. More than one Cornelia had brought forth her sons and laid them upon the country's altar, saying—"Here are my jewels." He referred in scathing terms to the course pursued by England towards us, and also in fitting and emphatic language to the Wall street brokers and gamblers, who inquired after every battle, not how many had poured out their life blood, but what effect it would have upon the price of gold. If the men will only stand up to their sabre in this work the women will never fail in theirs.

Colonel Whittlesey, Chairman of the Committee of Five, said they would not this evening submit a definite pledge, as the minds of the committee were not fully agreed how it should be worded. He, however, read an interesting report on the subject, also two resolutions, which we will publish in this evening's edition. The report was unanimously adopted.

A committee of seven ladies and seven gentlemen was appointed to confer together and adopt some pledge that would be acceptable to all, and at the same time be of some effect. The committee consisted of Mrs. Gov. Brough, Mrs. A. B. Stone, Mrs. Gen. A. A. Benedict, Mrs. A. G. Colwell, Mrs. William Mittleberger, Mrs. Samuel Williamson, Mrs. M. C. Younglove, Messrs. Charles Whittlesey, Amassa Stone, Jr., Samuel Williamson, M. B Scott, J. G. McCurdy, D. R. Tilden, and H. B. Payne.

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McKEESPORT, September, 1863. se19

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By the LIVERPOOL AND PHILADELPHIA (INMAN'S) LINE magnificent steamers, sailing regularly, touching at Queenstown every week:

City of London	2,500 tons	Etna	2,215 tons
City of Baltimore	2,267 "	Edinburgh	2,197 "
City of Washington	2,380 "	Kangaroo	1,374 "
City of Manchester	2,108 "	Glasgow	1,502 "
City of Cork	1,535 "	Bosphorus	438 "
City of Limerick	1,240 "		

Fare from Liverpool to New York $35.

The City of Cork will leave New York for Queenstown and Liverpool on the 25th inst. Passage in Steerage Cabins, $35 currency, which will be received at $35 in Greenbacks.

Also by the well-known vessels of the LIVERPOOL AND LONDONDERRY LINE of Mail steamers as follows:

Hiberian	2,300 tons	Nova Scotian	2,200 tons
Jura	2,300 tons	Peruvian	2,000 tons
Jamiesonia	2,200 tons	Moravian	2,000 tons
North American	1,800 tons	Belgian	2,000 tons

These steamers leave Liverpool every THURSDAY, touching at Londonderry for the Irish and Scotch passengers and the mails.

Fare from London or Derry to New York, $70.

Also, by TAPSCOTT'S LINE of Clipper Sailing Packets leaving Liverpool for New York twice a week and the LINE of London Packets leaving London for New York every ten days. TAPSCOTT'S LINE comprises the following ships:

	Tons		Tons
William Tapscott	2,000	Emerald Isle	2,500
Guiding Star	2,000	Constellation	2,000
Benjamin Adams	2,000	Ocean Sphere	2,000
Underwriter	2,000	R. S. Lilly	2,000
Monarch of the Sea	2,000	Cora Linn	2,000
Clymoore	2,000	Dread Nought	2,000
Breadnought	2,250	Victory	2,000
Albion	2,250	Gerne at McClellan	2,000
Aurora	2,000	New Era	1,800
Vanguard	2,000		

Persons coming out by this line need not want for a Captain's letter, as by the one line, but will be received on presenting their tickets at Liverpool, and forwarded without delay.

Parties brought out at the following rates in paper money:

From Dublin	$45 00	From Waterford	$36 00
" Drogheda	35 00	" Wexford	36 00
" Belfast	35 00	" Cork	37 00
" Limerick	35 00	" Liverpool	38 00
" Londonderry	35 35	" London	37 00
" Galaway	39 00		

Passengers forwarded through to any part of the United States or Canada when required. Two of these ships leave New York for Liverpool every week. Fare $70.00 and $20.00.

Parties having friends to bring out, or about visiting the old country, will find it to their advantage to get their tickets from us, as the rates we make are always low, and in every case the utmost satisfaction is guaranteed.

SIGHT DRAFTS

on all parts of Europe for sale at the lowest rates.

Apply to

D. O'NEILL,

"Evening Chronicle" Ball dang, Fifth street, or 66 Smithfield, Pittsburgh. Exchange Block. my21:revised.

GRAFF, BENNETT & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

IRON AND NAILS.

WARE HOUSE:

No. 97 WATER STREET, BELOW WOOD,

fe12:1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

LYON, SHORB & CO.,

SLIGO IRON WORKS.

AREHOUSE: No. 121 WATER STREET,

se9 PITTSBURGH, PA.

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS,

JONES, BOYD & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CAST STEEL,

ALSO,

Spring, Plow and A. B. Steel, Springs and Axles.

CORNER ROSS AND FIRST STREET. [fe13:1y

HOMESTEAD GAS LIGHT.—THE GRIFFIN HOMESTEAD GAS APPARATUS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, organized under date of July, 1863, is now prepared to receive orders for Machines for use in business houses, private dwellings, hotels and public buildings.

The apparatus is simple in its construction, easily managed, and not liable to be put out of order without reckless carelessness. Its brilliancy entirely equals coal gas; and as the machine is so constructed as to manufacture it only as fast as it is used, there is no accumulation, and consequently no danger of those terrible explosions to which coal gas is so liable, and in point of expense its cost is, compared with coal gas, a mere fraction.

Our terms are cash, on delivery at the Factory in this city. Machines calculated for twenty-five burners, $200; for large ones, special contracts will be made.

Orders may be addressed to FOSTER & CO., Machinists and Engine Builders, corner of Penn and Stanwix streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

fe2:1awd3m CHAS. G. FOSTER, Clerk.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LOT OF

Round Braid Shoe Laces,

To which we invite the attention of dealers.

SLATER & SOUTH,

my11 No. 54 Market street, 2d door from Third,

THOS. S. CLARKE.....WM. THAW.....CHAS. J. CLARKE

CLARKE & CO.,

OFFICE, FOOT OF LIBERTY STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Special Agents for Pennsylvania Railroad Company

FOR THROUGH FREIGHTS TO AND FROM ALL POINTS WEST OF PITTSBURGH.

JNO. H. HAMPTON.....W. C. MORELAND.

HAMPTON & MORELAND,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

NO. 93 DIAMOND STREET,

my5 PITTSBURGH, PA.

MATTHIESSEN & HEGELER,

LASALLE, ILLINOIS,

SMELTERS OF

Slab Zinc, or Spelter,

from

WISCONSIN ZINC ORES.

fe17:6m

THE HERON WORKS,

Nos. 37, 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42 PENN STREET.

FOSTER & CO.,

Machinists, Iron Founders, and River and Stationary Engine Builders.

fe5:1y

J. M. CORNWELL.....SAMUEL KERR

CORNWELL & KERR,

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS,

Silver and Brass Platers, and manufacturers of Saddlery and Carriage Hardware.

No. 7 St. Clair street and Duquesne Way, near the Bridge, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe2

LINNEUS RHUBARB

Is the best variety grown. It is crisp, of delicate flavor, and requires less sugar than any other variety. Plants for sale at

J. KNOX'S,

apr30:tf No. 29 Fifth street.

STORE SHADES

Made to order, on short notice, at No. 107 MARKET street, between Fifth and Liberty streets.

fe5:3m JOS. R. HUGHES.

JAMES IRWIN,

Manufacturer of

OIL OF VITRIOL AND AQUA AMMONIA.

Orders left at John Portertield and Co.'s office, corner of Market and First street, will receive prompt attention. sa6

FINE BRANDY.—26 cases Cognac, "Otard, Dupuy & Co." brand. In store and for sale by MILLER & RICKETSON.

CLOAKS, IN SILK AND CLOTH.

SHAWLS AND DRESS GOODS,

IN ALL THE NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

Embr'd Curtains, Quilts,
Vestibule Lace, Hosiery,
Sun Shades, Parasols,
Linen Goods, Sheetings,
Pillow Casings, Balmorals,
Hoop Skirts, Collars,
Fine Muslins, Toweling.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

at

ALEXANDER BATES,

21 Fifth street.

my9

NEW GOODS,

NEW GOODS,

AT

J. W. BARKER & CO.'S,

59 MARKET STREET,

NEW GOODS,

NEW GOODS.

my16

PIANOS.

DECKER'S PIANOS.—With new patent iron frame, acknowledged by all the best musicians to be superior to all other instruments, and all exceptions. And, also, Treat & Davis' most celebrated

Melodeons and Harmoniums,

are only for sale by

HOFFMANN, HOENE & CO.,

ap20 No. 53 Fifth street.

REMOVAL.

We take pleasure in informing the public that we have removed the large and famous House of Bissell's Block, St. Clair st., where we have just received from the manufacturers of Bradbury and Schreiber & Co., a new lot of their superior Pianos. Also, a complete assortment of Smith's celebrated Harmoniums, Melodeons and musical goods generally. The Bradbury Piano Forte is rapidly gaining in popularity for power, sweetness of tone, and excellence in workmanship. Rehemember Bissell's Block, St. Clair st. Long and favorably known, need no further comment. Guaranteed for five years.

WAMELINK & BARR,

Sole Agents for Pittsburgh and Western Penna., 12 Bissell's Block, St. Clair street.

Good second-hand Pianos for rent. Tuning and repairing done promptly. ap30

STRAW GOODS, BONNETS,

LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS,

BONNET RIBBONS,

PEARL AND GLASS ORNAMENTS,

FOR BONNETS AND HATS,

FLOWERS, &c., MANY NEW STYLES,

FOR SALE BY

R. H. PALMER,

84 WOOD STREET.

mh28

H. OPENHEIMER & CO.,

83 WOOD STREET.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

White, Brown and Printed LINEN SHIRTS,

Merino, Gauze, Lisle Thread and Silk SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

Scarfs, Ties, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery.

SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER,

And Warranted to give satisfaction.

In our CUSTOM TAILORING DEPARTMENT will be found the finest CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, which will be made to order in a superior order. my3

COFFEE, COFFEE, COFFEE.—

The universally approved NONPAREIL, and other favorite brands of

FRESH GROUND COFFEE,

for sale at the "Eagle Steam Spice and Coffee Works," Nos. 244, 246 and 248 North Front street, corner of New street, Philadelphia.

HOWARD WORRELL.

H. SPANG.....C. B. HERRON.....J. W. CHALFANT.

SPANG, CHALFANT & CO.,

ETNA IRON WORKS,

WAREHOUSE:

Nos. 91 and 92 WATER STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

ja11

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.

Fire and Marine Insurance.

Office No. 95 WATER street, Pittsburgh.

se16:1y P. A. MADEIRA, Agent.

PEACH TREES.

We can supply a few hundred, one and two years old

PEACH TREES,

of the best varieties.

ap21:tf J. KNOX,

No. 29 Fifth street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgements of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein. Office, No. 189 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe2:3m

POLITICAL.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—DAVID COLLINS, of Penn township, will be a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention. mh14:te

FOR PROTHONOTARY.—D. C. HULZ will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. fe23:te

FOR PROTHONOTARY.—GEORGE R. RIDDLE will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. fe18:dawtc

FOR PROTHONOTARY.—JACOB H. WALTER, of the Sixth ward, Pittsburgh, will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. fe3:te

FOR PROTHONOTARY.—GEO. FINLEY will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention. ja16:te

FOR PROTHONOTARY.—THOS. STEEL will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. ja19

CORONER.—JOHN McCLUNG, of the First ward, Allegheny, will be a candidate for Coroner of Allegheny county, subject to the decision of the ensuing County Union Convention. ja16:te

SILVER PEARL SOAP.

CRUMPTON & CO.,

367 Liberty street.

Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers for Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri.

Also, Manufacturers of a superior article of

Palm, German, Olive and Rosin Soaps,

and various

Toilet and Fancy Soaps.

Of our SILVER PEARL SOAP, which we confidently recommend as better for general use than any other before the public, should be borne in mind, has neither Potash, Salt, Lime, or Rosin, or any other substance in its manufacture which can shrink or injure the finest fabric. Flannels and Woolens can be washed with the rapidity of Cotton and Linen. Clothes washed with the

SILVER PEARL SOAP

do notquire bodlingo- half the rubbing, which oder course saves the wear and tear.

SILVER PEARL SOAP removes Grease, Dirt, Tobacco Stains, Printers' Ink, Smoke and the worst Bilge Water Stains instantly, by applying it with a moist sponge, thus protecting windows, carpets and furniture from stubs and slops. It imparts a brilliancy to Plate, Jewelry, Glassware, Enameled Paintings and Patent Leather immediately, and for cleaning Marble and Floor Tiles it has no equal. For the bath and particularly for shampooning, the

SILVER PEARL SOAP

is a perfect luxury. In a word all who have tried its superior qualities acknowledge it the greatest discovery of the age.

This Company respectfully ask a trial from all who are interested in using Soap, and in every case will refund the price of the same should it fail to accomplish what we claim for it if used according to our directions

Sold at five cents per pound in fifty pound boxes, delivered to the carts, boats, in Allegheny, Birmingham and city residences, free of charge. Directions for use on all packages.

Liberal discount to the trade.

Merchants from abroad will do well to call at

CRUMPTON & CO.'S,

367 LIBERTY street, opposite Pennsylvania Railroad Passenger Depot.

Beware of worthless imitations. None genuine unless bearing our trade mark, SILVER PEARL SHELL as secured by the inventor by National copy-right. mh23:f

Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. mh32

H. D. BRECHT & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Looking Glasses, Gilt and Rosewood Mouldings, Portrait, Photograph and Picture Frames,

No. 128 Smithfield street, between Fifth and Sixth, Pittsburgh.

VOCAL MUSIC.—H. D. BRECHT, Teacher of Singing and Cultivation of the Voice, 126 Smithfield street. de2-4f

U. S. 10-40 LOAN.—Subscription to Government 10-40 Loan received at the office of HANNA, HART & CO., Wood street. mh30:tf JOSHUA HANNA, Age

SCHOOL AT EVERGREEN.—The Summer Term of this Institution will commence on MONDAY, May 2d, 1864. A limited number of young Ladies will be received as boarders in the family of the Principal. Information in detail furnished on the premises, at Evergreen Hamlet, or on written application to R. HUME, Principal,

Care of WM. M. SHINN, Esq., Pittsburgh. ap28:tf

MACKEREL—Large and medium, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, for sale by MILLER & RICKETSON. ja2

BARNDOLLAR & PRICE, (successors to T. J. Craig,) manufacturers and dealers in TIN, COPPER AND SHEET IRON WARE. Also, TIN AND IRON ROOFERS and JOB WORKERS. Just received, a large assortment of House Furnishing Hardware, such as Water Coolers, Refrigerators, Meat Safes, Toilet Ware, Squirrel Cages, Britannia Ware, Knives and Forks, Cash Boxes, Knives and Forks, Ice Pitchers, Ice Chests, Bath Tubs, Bird Cages, Parrot Cages, Planished Tin Ware, Fire Irons, Spoon and Fork Boxes, Tea Canisters, Spoons. Also, a large stock of STOVES.

CLOVER SEED—40 bushels prime, in store and for sale by J. S. DILWORTH & CO., ap22 Nos. 130 and 132 Second street.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.—

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, May 2, 1864, the trains will leave the Depot, corner of Ross and Water streets, as follows:

	Leaves Pittsburgh.	Arrives at Pittsburgh.
Mail to and from Uniontown	7:35 a. m.	6:00 p. m.
Express "	2:40 p. m.	9:30 a. m.
First McKeesport Accommod'n	11:00 a. m.	6:50 a. m.
Second "	6:15 p. m.	2:00 p. m.
First Port Perry "	7:00 a. m.	8:30 a. m.
Second "	4:15 p. m.	5:40 p. m.
Sunday Church Train to and from McKeesport	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.

For tickets, apply in GEORGE BOULTON, Agent. W. B. SPROUT, Superintendent

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, at PITTOCK'S, opposite Postoffice. mh26

PROPOSALS.

Notice for Proposals for Supply of Marine Hospital.

DISTRICT OF THE PORT OF PITTSBURGH, CUSTOM HOUSE, April 26th, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that "SEALED PROPOSALS," accompanied by proper guarantees, according to forms to be furnished on application at this office, will be received thereat, until 12 o'clock, meridian, on the FIRST TUESDAY IN JUNE NEXT, for the supply of the Marine Hospital near this city, with the articles of provisions, medicine, &c., enumerated in said forms, for one year, commencing on the first day of July next, and ending on the thirtieth day of June following.

The quantities stated are estimated with reference to the usual number of patients in the hospital; but the United States reserves the right to take more or less of said articles accordingly as they may be actually required. If the articles delivered at the Hospital are not, in the judgment of the Physician, of the best quality, and adapted to the Hospital, he will be at liberty to reject the same, to purchase other articles in their stead, and to charge the Contractor with any excess in cost over the contract prices.

The United States reserves the right to accept the proposals for the whole or any portion of the articles specified.

C. W. BATCHELOR,

Surveyor and Agent of Marine Hospital.

ap27:7w-R-a-w

SAW MILLS.

SCHAUB & McDONALD'S

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,

Anderson street, near Hand Street Bridge, Allegheny city, Pa.

Flooring Boards, Sash, Doors, Frames, Venetian Blinds, Mouldings and Panel Shutters made to order and constantly on hand. se30:1y

...ly Commercial.

...Rev. Herrick Johnson.

...ING TO WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

THE SPIRIT THEY EVINCE.

CHRISTIAN COMMISSION STATION,
Fredericksburg, May 17, 1864.

Mr. JOS ALBREE, Treasurer Christian Commission, Pittsburgh: I wrote you last from Belle Plain. Many of the wounded were brought there in ambulances from the front, and transferred to boat for the Washington hospitals. As I passed from the tent of the Christian Commission, in the early morning, the Plain was filled with ambulances, and large trains came streaming over the heights, bearing the mutilated forms of our brave men, hungry and worn and weary from their tedious ride over the worst road I ever traveled. Some had gone without nourishing food twenty-four hours—some were forty-eight.

The delegates of the Commission were in good force and went heartily to work. Coffee, bread, crackers, oranges, beef tea and apple-butter were the staple articles of distribution. How the poor fellows relished them. Scarcely one word of complaint escaped the parched lips of the sufferers. Their patience was a marvel—their gratitude universal. Brave, tired, wounded soldiers! My heart went out to them in love and sympathy, and made the work light indeed. I felt like doing the most menial office for them with the gladdest satisfaction, counting it an honor.

With pail of coffee and basket of bread, or loaded down with delicacies, through mud half a foot deep, we passed from ambulance to ambulance, distributing our stores, trying to give balance, distributing our stores, trying to give hope and heart to the brave boys, and saying here and there a word for Jesus. "There's religion in that for the wounded soldier," was the welcome that met me as I mounted one ambulance. Another said, as I spoke of the loss of his arm, "Let Grant whip them, and they're welcome to it." Another, with one leg, "They may have the other, if we only win," while the hearty "Thank you's" and "God bless you's" fell like rain. It was a new baptism which I was baptized that day.

One ambulance visited contained two men who knew how to suffer as well as to brave and dare; I gave them some beef tea and crackers, took their names, promised to write home for them, talked of Jesus, and there on the seat of the ambulance we had an extemporized prayer-meeting. It all occurred in less than ten minutes, May God seal it to them for all eternity.

Another noble young man, while his wound was being probed, bore it like a hero, and upon being offered stimulant said, "No, I'm a temperance man. I never touch liquor of any kind." Principle had rooted itself deep in that heart. Another, that never wept for physical pain, and suffered the keenest agony without a murmur, rained down the tears as we talked of wife and home. Oh, that word *home!*

By night the wounded, with the exception of a few very serious cases, were all away, and two or three of the delegates accompanied them to Washington. Six men we buried there on the hill side—three very much decomposed. With some of these men death had done its work long before their reception at Belle Plain, and long before death came mortification had set in. Side by side with this putrefaction lay the living wounded, who for miles and miles, and hours and hours, had them in close company with rottenness and corruption. Ah! the horrors of war are not all on the battlefield. I went to my earthly couch, and wrapped my blanket about me that night, thankful to God that I had at last been permitted some share in the holy ministry of love and blessing to the noble sufferers who have confronted treason and made it quail before the might of their brawny arms and the fire of their loyal hearts.

Sweet rest comes after such work, though a haversack be the pillow, mother earth the mattress, and an army blanket the only covering. We awoke betimes, but there were no wounded to care for, and we started for Fredericksburg, eight or nine miles distant. E. T. Cormick of Pittsburgh, and your correspondent, kept company. Up over the heights we toiled on foot with an army equipment—past a camp where several thousands of the Confederates were held as prisoners, on and on, till at last haversack, blanket, water-shed, &c., proved too much for me, and I was very glad to look to a huge government wagon, that was pressing its way to the army with supplies. We reached Fredericksburg about 4 p. m., and found the city one vast Hospital. Almost every house in it is filled with the wounded.

But more of this, and the work here in my next.

Yours heartily,
HERRICK JOHNSON.

THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY FAIR.

Correspondence of the Commercial.

ST. LOUIS, May 20, 1864.

EDITOR COMMERCIAL: The great event towards which our eyes have been turning with eager gaze for the past two months is upon us. The great Mississippi Valley Sanitary Fair has opened. Great were the expectations, but far beyond all expectation is the magnificent reality. The dreams of fairy land could lend no new beauty to the scenes that this day and hour our eyes visibly behold. The building itself is all that could be wished. In design it is faultless, and will ever be remembered as a monument of renown to the taste and skill of the artists who conceived and executed it. But the decorations within surpass all words of description. Bowers of evergreen, surmounted by flags and patriotic devices, intertwined by wreaths of fresh flowers, and sparkling with jets of laughing water—graceful arches spanning the sides, all bespangled with the glorious old flags of our army and navy, and then such general decorations cover the roof and sides of the immense building. Then comes the special dimensions of each Department, part of which is due to the fancy of each committee, but the subject of the entire decorations was committed to one of the sons of Pittsburgh, who though young in years, has covered himself with the praise of artists of acknowledged taste. I refer to Mr. Jno. A. Beck, who has so honorably filled the position of Chairman of the Committee on Decorations, assisted of course by a host of committees and ladies, without whom the successes could never have been achieved. To assist you in your fancy let me say that there was 2 feet of 600 feet of evergreen decorations, and 600 flags, some of which are 30 feet in length. To obtain them the Treasury of our Quartermaster here, was completely stripped. And all this in the shades of fine muslin, national and operatic, and the rich and varied stores of goods for sale with beautiful girls and well-dressed men, the attractive "New England" and "Holland" Kitchens, and "New Bedford" and "Lippencott" soda fountains, the never failing "Lemonade well," the "Log Cabin," the "Log Cabin," "Bower of Rest," "Art Gallery," "Old Curiosity Shop," and last and proudest of all, the centre-crowning pin of all "Triumphal Car," drawn by eight magnificent horses, each with a rider close at hand in a specimen of American made imitation Russia sheet iron, made by Wood & Lakens, of Aspinwall, Pennsylvania, which, we are told, was brought us as soon as it was ordered.

On the whole, iron and steel was well represented.

...is reported that General Sherman, upon ...ing in a letter of R. F. Taylor, to the Chi... *Opening Journal* that "our lines now ex... ...om Knoxville to 'Huntsville,'" wrote an ... Provost Marshal, directing the im... ...rest of a spy, one Benjamin F. Tay... ...al by drum-head court martial, and ... This order resulted in the with... ...r. Taylor and the abrupt termina... ...ters, which, with all their grace ... of style, had, it would appear, ...dly chord in General Sherman's ...

...valuable things in behalf of our glorious heroes that are perilling their lives for us on the battle field and in the hospitals.

I look up my pen to indite you a line or two about the success of our Fair, but have not reached the place. I started for, and must write you again.

We learn from the papers that the edifice is thronged each day by increased crowds. Among other novelties the "Sword Contest" has been introduced. Our own Hancock, of Spottsylvania immortality, leads the other candidates. The vote at tattoo on Thursday night stood as follows:

General	W. S. Hancock	77
"	Ben Butler	47
"	Grant	36
"	McClellan	11
"	Banks	12
"	Sherman	11
"	Blair	3
"	Fremont	2
Total		239

A SADDLE FOR GENERAL GRANT.

Another enterprise of much interest is now absorbing the attention and greenbacks of many visitors. It is a magnificent gold-mounted saddle, valued at $1,000, and presented to the Fair by the manufacturer, E. A. Corbett, of this city. It is to be paid for by dollar contributions, each subscriber entering his name with the gift, and the saddle and list of donors to be presented together to General Grant.

THE DEPARTMENT OF IRON AND STEEL

comprises quite a variety, some of which are especially noteworthy. An immense plate of iron, according to the St. Louis *Democrat*, from the Iron Works of Lyon, Shortz & Co., one hundred and two inches in diameter, one-half inch thick, and weighing eleven hundred and sixty pounds, occupies the center, and looks like a solid cake ground. The same establishment presents a beautiful specimen of gun carriage shoe iron; also small T rail weighing nineteen pounds to the yard, suitable for coal roads, and also one five and a half inches by three and a half inches, such as are used for the rits of our iron gunboats, and an assortment of horse shoe shapes, rounds, flats, ovals, etc., all of their own manufacture.

Immediately in front of the large circular plate of iron stands, posted like a faithful sentinel, a cast-steel plough, of exquisite workmanship, made by Singer, Nimick & Co., of Pittsburgh, Pa., which we would advise our steamboat friends to look at if they would possess themselves of a beautiful defender from the assaults of gherrilhas. Considering its construction and finish the article is very well worth $30.

Then may be seen an assortment of American cast steel, from the manufacturers, Hussey, Wells & Co., of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, which we are assured is equal in quality to the very best organs of imported cast steel, and close at hand is a specimen of American made imitation Russia sheet iron, made by Wood & Lakens, of Aspinwall, Pennsylvania, which, we are told, was brought us as soon as it was ordered.

...ere is a full assortment of American ...ed files, from the manufacturers, ...ey, Wells & Co., of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, which we are assured is equal in quality to the very best organs of imported cast steel, and close at hand is a specimen of American made imitation Russia sheet iron, made by Wood & Lakens, of Aspinwall, Pennsylvania, which, we are told, was brought us as soon as it was ordered.

On the whole, iron and steel was well represented.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

REPORTED BY S. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 80 FOURTH ST.]

Par	Val	BANKS.	Bid'd	Asked	Sales	Div'd
50		Exchange	—	60		May 2
50		Citizens	—	61¾	"	5
50		Pittsburgh	—	68	"	4
50		Allegheny	—	60	"	4
50		Mechanics	—	60¾	"	4
50		Tradesmen's	—	93½	"	4
50		M & M	—	36½	"	4
60		First National	110	—		$4.75
60		Second National	110	—		
60		Third National	110	—		
60		First National, Ally	—	110		
50		Manchester Saving	—	—	83½	" 4
		INSURANCE.				
50		Citizens	—	—		62
42		Western	—	—		84
50		Monongahela	—	84		32 May $2.50
50		Eureka	—	50		45 " $1.00
50		Pittsburgh	—	94		27½
25		Allegheny	—	—		27½
25		People's	26	—		26½
50		Penna	—	45		
		BRIDGE.				
28		Monongahela	—	—		27½
25		St. Clair Street	60	65		
50		Hand Street	—	50		
50		Mechanic Street	—	—		
50		Birmingham	—	—		81½
		RAILROAD.				
50		Allegheny Valley	—	—		13½
50		Connellsville	11	12		12½
		do (interest)	—	17		
50		Steubenville	12	16		14¾
25		Alleg'y & Manch'ter	65	70		60
24		Birmingham	—	—		40
50		Citizens	—	—		95
		GAS.				
50		Pittsburgh	—	—		88
25		Allegheny	—	82		85
25		Birmingham	—	—		81½
		OIL COMPANIES.				
25		Lisenco	—	27		
		Ardesco	—	—		
10		North American	9	11		
		BONDS.				
		Allegheny County 5's	—	—		80½
		do Scrip 5's	—	—		81
		Pittsburgh 6's	—	—		78¾
		do 5's	—	—		97
		Allegheny City 6's	—	100		86½
		do 4's	—	—		66½
		Alleg'y V. R. R. 7's	—	—		105
		do do Mortg	85	—		
		Connellsville 6's	—	—		97
		Steub. R. R. 6's	—	75		

SATURDAY EVENING, May 21.

In the absence of any startling news from the seat of war, business circles breathe freer. There is not any perceptible improvement in trade, however, and the transactions are chiefly to supply local demands. Money continues in abundance at the various discount places, and is readily obtained upon good paper, at low rates. The demand for loans is not brisk.

—There is a lull in business at all the principal centers of trade, under a prevailing apprehension that a sudden and fatal reverse to the rebellion would depress the prices of Stocks and commodities generally. Prices being up now to a fictitious standard, it is held that in the event of peace there would be a letting-down—a tumble—such as has never before been realized. Let it come—the sooner the better.

—We learn that the controvertibility of the Mortgages of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Road, heretofore in dispute because of the restriction on the Capital stock of the Company, has been settled under a recent act of the Legislature of Ohio allowing Railway corporations in all such cases, to increase their capital. The amount of the Mortgages, as we understand the matter on which the indorsement of convertibility was made at the time of their original issue, is about $2,000,000. It seems to be clearly the interest of the Company to have these turned into capital, and the process complete would leave a debt of only about $2,000,000 on the property, and more than half of this bearing only 6 per cent interest. The directors have accepted the new law of Ohio, thus avoiding a prolonged litigation on the question of damages, growing out of the original contract to turn the Mortgages into stock at the option of the holder.

—During the week ending May 7th there was rather more activity in the London market for American securities. The heavy fall in prices in New York caused a further decline in quotations for the railroad shares currently dealt in. Illinois Central and Erie both gave way, the former about 2 and the latter about 3. United States and railroad mortgage bonds did not exhibit the same depression, and the fall in them was about counterbalanced by the decline in exchange. It is officially announced that the sum of £661,503 will be applied to the reduction of the national debt of England before the 30th of June.

The banks of Chicago have determined not to receive anything but treasury notes and National Bank issues as par funds. All Illinois, Iowa and Indiana currency, which has been taken at par since the 16th day of this month, is now classed with other mixed currency.

—The condition of the banks of the three principal cities of the Union is exhibited in the following table, which gives the aggregates of their last weekly statements:

	Loans.	Specie.	Circ'n.	Deposits.
N. York, May 14.	$194,178,921	22,635,153	5,482,357	174,426,682
Phila., May 16.	40,624,607	7,202,000	5,644,467	41,541,532
Boston, May 16.	88,338,631	6,644,467	10,126,909	81,633,035
Total	$323,142,159	36,481,620	21,253,733	297,601,249
Last week	322,435,617	33,789,874	18,531,822	297,987,480
Increase in loans				$1,256,432
Decrease in specie				2,692,731
Increase in circulation				581,455
Increase in deposits				6,613,469

—The last statement of the banks of Rhode Island shows the following aggregates:

	Banks in Providence.	Banks out of Provicence.
Capital	$16,006,650	$5,147,739
Specie	340,748	121,644
Loans	24,003,868	4,684,790
Deposits	4,812,866	1,312,435
Circulation	3,981,776	2,131,943

—Copper Stocks at the Boston Board, on Saturday, were firm at the following quotations:

Central	68	Pewabic	63
Franklin	55½	Quincy	90
Hancock	114	Rockland	13½
Huron	44¾	Superior	10
Minnesota	57	Isle Royale	25
Columbian	8¼	Mesnard	10½
Minnesota	92	Pittsburg	92

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
Monday, May 23, 1864.

Business on Saturday was not very active, and the demand for flour and leading articles was steady but not very active; dealers took hold sparingly. The weather was changeable, but upon the whole pleasant. Our rivers are both falling. There is, however, an ample supply of water for all ordinary purposes of trade. On the landing the falling off of exports is plainly perceptible, and boats have to wait their turn in order to make out their trips. The boats engaged in the Allegheny trade, appears to be doing a good business—if we are to judge by appearances. The steamer Lady Franklin left on Saturday for Cincinnati, without freight. She had engagements below. The Delaware left for Louisville with a good trip. The Argonaut for St. Louis with a good trip. The Julia, as usual, had a good Evansville trip. She started on her way rejoicing. The packet America is announced for Nashville on Tuesday. The J. R. Gilmore is loading for St. Paul. She will have dispatch. The Armenia is fast filling up for St. Louis, and will be the first boat to depart for that port. The new steamer Roanoke is loading for Cincinnati and Louisville. She is announced for Tuesday. The Thistle has completed her repairs, and will leave for Louisville to-morrow. The Emma Graham will be found at the landing this morning, and she will return to Zanesville at 4 p. m. Tuesday. The Major Anderson brought up a fine trip. She will return to Cincinnati to-morrow—on the arrival of the Eastern train. The Reserve, for St. Louis, had a good trip. Among the sales made we note the following:

GRAIN.—We have no particular change to notice in the market. The week's receipts were limited, and sales were likewise; in fact, the market offered but rather an unsettled tone. The principal demand was for Corn and Oats; a fair amount of sales was transacted in these articles at various prices; other kinds were neglected. Corn; we note a sale of 623 bush, from first hands, at $1 39@1 40 for cars; 500 do shelled, the terms of which were withheld. Oats were in good demand for small lots, comprising 450 bushels, at 82@83c, prices tending upward. Rye was scarce; a lot of 400 bush was reported at $1 65@1 70. Barley; we could learn of no transactions. Wheat was also neglected.

WHISKY—The market presented no feature worthy of special notice, prices as usual, were irregular, but the tendency was in favor of buyers.

ASHES—The market continues very firm with a good demand for the various descriptions our market contains a fair supply; we quote sales as follows: Small Ash—Sales of casks common 5¼c; sales 10 casks Refined 6¾c; Nitrate of Soda, sales 50 bags at 12c; Caustic Soda—Sales 20 casks 12½c.

POTATOES—The demand has fallen off; prices are not so firm; sales of 120 bbls at $3.25@3.50 per bbl. 100 bushels do at $1 00 per bushel.

BACON—Was in good demand for local and other purposes. The stock in hands is not large; we note sales shoulders 4,000 lbs 12¾@13c; Canvassed Hams—Sales 4,000 lbs 20½@21c; sides —Sales 6,000 lbs Ribbed, 13½@14c; Plain Hams—Sales 3,000 lbs 17@17½c; sales of country meat were made at lower figures.

FLOUR—There was an increased demand for this article, holders generally are demanding an advance; several parcels were sold during the week to go out of the market. The stock in hand is not large; sales 150 bbls of Extra Family at $7 50@8 00; 100 do choice $8 00; 50 do fancy brands $8 50; Extra, sales 80 bbls at $7 00.

HAY—Was steady, with sales 12 loads $34@39 per ton.

SALT—Sales of 200 bbls of No. 1, from store, $2 45@2 50 per bbl.

BUTTER—The demand continues active; sales 12 packages 28@30c.

MAPLE SUGAR—The demand was fair; sales 10 bbls 17½@18c per doz.

EGGS—Was in steady demand, with sales 10 bbls at 18@19c per doz.

CHEESE—There was a steady demand for this article; sales 66 bbls of new Western Reserve at 14@15c.

Wool at New York.

Stocks light and sales small, but at full previous prices: 50,000 lbs domestic fleece 78@82c, small parcels pulled 76@85c; 45,000 lbs California 40@55c, 200 bales pulled do 60c, 20 ungraded 48c; 11,000 Cordova polls 66c; 100 bales washed and unwashed Rio Grande to arrive and 75 Cape from second hands, terms private.

Louisville Pig Iron Market.

IRON—We quote pig iron at $57@68 for hot blast, and $70 ₰ ton for cold blast. Bar iron s. c. 7½c, c. c. 8½c. Sheet iron s. c. 12c, c. c. 13c. Juniata 14c.

Cincinnati Tobacco Market.

The sales were 72 hhds, viz: 20 at $3 05@5 25; 16 at $5 35@8 75 14 at $9 50@11 50; 12 at $12@17; 4 at $18 75@20 25; 3 at $22@23 50; 1 at $21; Kentucky River; 1 at $35 do do; 1 at $46, Missouri.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL,
Monday, May 23, 1864.

Business in the oil way was dull on Saturday. This, however, is a common occurrence for the last day of the week, unless the market is unusually excited. Transactions on Saturday are generally restricted. The week's receipts were not large, amounting in the aggregate to 10,597 barrels per Allegheny river. This of course includes only the amount that comes within the city limits. On many occasions parcels are landed at the refineries, of which we have no account—neither are the receipts by the Allegheny Valley railroad taken into this account. The market closed firm for all descriptions, more particularly for Crude and Bonded. The week's sales were large. The oil men are considerably excited on account of a daring attempt made on Saturday morning to fire the oil on the Allegheny wharf. Fortunately it was discovered in time to arrest the flames before much damage was done. They held a meeting and offered a reward of one thousand dollars for the discovery of the incendiary. Those proceedings will be found in another column. Among the sales that came under our notice were the following:

Crude—The market was firm with a moderate demand, and former prices were well maintained. Sales 100 bbls, packages included, at 23c; 250 do, 23c. Sales in bulk, packages returned, of 500 bbls at 24c; 186 do 24c.

Refined—Was not so active, but prices were well sustained. We note sales of 400 bbls bonded up river oil at 50c; 500 do do, terms withheld; 300 bbls city brands at 52c.

Residuum—Market steady. Sales 50 bbls at $5 per bbl.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

R Ashworth, 287 barrels; H McKelvey, 282 do; Brewer, Burke & Co, 444 do; Smith & Tolley, 48 do; Dalzell & Son, 251 do; Pennock & Ball, 66 do; Sea & Benney, 60 do; J Wilkins, 60; Rosebach, 100 do; Clarke & Co, 270 do; J R McCune, 75 do; Fisher, 578 do; L Thum, 125. Total, 2,782 bbls.

Imports of Oil per Allegheny Valley R.R.

GOING EAST.

Sill & Co, 60 bbls benzone for New York.
North American Oil Company, 167 bbls refined for Philadelphia.
Reese & Graff, 190 bbls refined for Philadelphia.
Standard Oil Company, 222 bbls refined for Philadelphia.
Wm McKeown, 150 bbls refined for Philadelphia.
Lucesco Oil Company, 55 bbls benzine for Philadelphia.
Lucesco Oil Company, 89 bbls refined for Philadelphia.
David Knox, 110 bbls crude for New York, Sill & Co, 210 bbls refined for Philadelphia.
Brewer Bro. & Co, 226 bbls crude for Philadelphia.
Sellers & Co, 50 bbls benzine for Philadelphia.

Weekly Review of the Oil Business.

Business has been brisk since last report, owing chiefly to the favorable stage of water in the Oil creek and river. Prices at the well's firm, at $6 50@7 00 per bbl., and about $7 50 at the depot. The Hammond well is now producing nearly 600 bbls per day. The Wheeler 200, and the new well at Foster's Farm between 250 and 300 barrels.

The recent heavy rains have done some damage. Several boats broke loose, or were sunk, involving a loss of about 3,000 bbls. Much of this may be recovered. The water came up into some of the warehouses on the wharf, but to the extent of damage was slight.

The speculation in oil lands still continues. Some good territory is in market, but it would appear that worthless lands are fairly rushed at, thereby being more "speculation" in-it-besides it can be obtained at a cheaper rate. The prospect for the summer's business never looked better. Some parties predict a famine. We don't think there will be any material difference from present rates.

A large amount of oil has gone forward this week, and still going. Steamers are doing a good business; receipts to Pittsburgh 75@80c. Price of barrels, $2 50 for good second hand, and $2 75@3 for prime new.—*Oil City Register.*

Baltimore Fish Market.

Fish.—The catch of Potomac and Susquehanna Herrings up to the present time has been very light in consequence of the heavy rains. Until the late lots that have come forward have commanded ready sale at $8 50@9 ₰ bbl. Sales of Eastern Fish from the wharf have been confined to 200 bbls mackerel, No. 3 shad, sold at $9 ₰ bbl. Demand from store very moderate. We give the range of prices as follows:

Herrings, Halifax, new	$ 4 25@ 5 00	₰ bbl
Do Do	7 25@ 7 50	"
Do Magdalen, new	3 00@ 4 75	"
Do Split	5 00@ 6 00	"
Do Potomac	8 25@ 8 50	"
Codfish, ₰ 100 lbs	6 00@ 6 50	"
Hake, "	3 00@ 3 50	"
Mackerel, No. 1, medium	18 00@19 00	"
Do No. 1, large	22 00@23 00	"
Do No. 2, medium	13 00@13 75	"
Do No. 2, large	13 50@14 00	"
Do No. 3, large	11 00@12 00	"
Do do medium	7 50@ 8 00	"
Do do small	7 75@ 8 00	"

Flour and Grain in Store.

The following table shows the amount of Flour and Grain in store last Saturday, compared with the report of the three previous weeks, and with that of the same date in 1863:

	1864. May 6.	1864. May 14.	1863. May 16.
Flour	19,055	15,000	114,000
Wheat	1,161,311	1,211,433	1,093,148
Corn	883,978	743,419	1,178,116
Oats	1,517,401	1,328,928	687,500
Rye	14,330	12,858	51,203
Barley	104,910	104,198	7,485
Total in bush	4,547,077	3,655,472	3,566,607

Army Supplies Wanted.

Major Symonds, United States Commissary at Louisville, has issued proposals for army supplies, bids to be opened on the 20th, as follows: 250,000 lbs new clear Bacon Sides.
250,000 lbs new cured Bacon Shoulders.
10,000 bbls extra Flour.
300,000 lbs White Beans.
150,000 lbs Rice.
500,000 lbs Brown Sugar.
10,000 gals Vinegar.
5,000 gals Molasses.
To be delivered on or before the 10th day of June.

Baltimore Pig Iron Market.

IRON.—Prices of all descriptions nominally unchanged, viz: Antrim, Juniata & Forge $80@$82 50; Baltimore Charcoal No. 1, Foundry, $65@$68; other brands No. 1 Charcoal, $62@$68, No. 2 do., $55@$58; Scotch do, from yard 90's, $65@$68; Scotch No. 2 do, $55@$58; and No. 3 do $55 @$56; American and English refined bars $150@ $155; common do, $145; Swedes $175; Russia Sheets 22@23 cents; Swedes do 20@21c, and nails 10d to 20d and upwards $6 00; do 3d 7d 8d and 9d $8 00 ₰ 100 lbs; wrought 6d and 12d 8 cents, bolt and ship spikes 9 cents, and bolt rivets 9 cents ₰ lb.

New York Petroleum Market.

Petroleum is very dull, especially Crude, but prices are without material change, the fact is, the stock is so small that holders are indifferent as to the extreme prices, which buyers seem reluctant to pay at the moment; the sales are 600 bbls high gravity Crude at 37½; standard quality is quiet from at 33@36½c; Refined in bond in the guards will be found 59½c; 1,200 do do at 59½c; 1,200 do prime white on the spot at 60c; 500 do do all the month delivery at 60c; 500 do buyer's option June; 500 do do buyer's option, July, at 62½; 650 do do in Philadelphia, at 58½c; 1,100 do, refined, free, at 66c, and 150 do do at 67c. The receipts are only 1,920 barrels.

Philadelphia Boot and Shoe Market.

The past week has been marked with more than ordinary inactivity. The war excitement continues unabated, and seems to subordinate all local interests to its claims. Our jobbing houses are closing out several lots of spring and summer stock at satisfactory figures. There is also some activity manifested by the near-by and retail trade, and the transient local transactions have been fair, and foot up well during the week of excitement.—*Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

New Orleans Sugar Market.

NEW ORLEANS, May 12.

Sugar—Although there was a fair quantity offering, the market remained at a stand-still, and we have not a sale to report to-day.

Molasses—There was a better demand to-day, and the sales embrace 600 barrels, in several lots, at 80c for ordinary, and 85@86c per gallon for good new crop.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, May 21.

FLOUR—Quiet but firm at unchanged rates.
WHEAT—Receipts light; market quiet and firm; prime $1 65; good $1 60.
OATS—Steady at 93.
CORN—Unchanged.
WHISKY—Firm at opening, but closed weak at $1 18@1 20.
COTTON—Nothing doing.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, May 21.

FLOUR—Dull and declined.
WHEAT—Dull and declined.
HIGHWINES—$1 20@1 21.
FREIGHTS—Unchanged.
RECEIPTS—5,500 bbls flour; 50,000 bushs wheat; 52,000 bushs corn; 38,000 bushs oats.
SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls flour; 16,000 bush wheat; 45,000 bush corn.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, May 21.

FLOUR—Dull, at $7 50@7 55.
WHEAT—Firm, at $1 80 for Red Kentucky, and $2 00 for White.
WHISKY—Declined to $1 32.
PETROLEUM—Firm, Crude, 36c Refined sales of Crude at 36c; Refined in bond at 58@59c, Free, 83@36.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, May 21.

MONEY—Easier at 5@7 ₰ cent., with the bulk of the business at 5@6 ₰ cent. for small loans.
EXCHANGE—Steady at 109@109¾.
GOLD—Without decided change; closing at 82¾ @83.
GOVERNMENT STOCKS—Without any decided change.

Railroad Depot Robbed.

DANBURY, Conn., May 21.

The depot of the Danbury & Norwalk R. R. in this place was entered last night by removing a panel in the door. The safe was blown open and robbed of about 600 dollars.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, May, 21.

FLOUR—Firm. Sales of Ohio at $8 25.
WHEAT—Quiet and firm.
CORN—Dull, declined 2cts.
WHISKY—Firm; Held $1 42. No buyers.

BROWN, MORROW & CO.,
House, Sign and Ornamental Painters,
Grainers and Glaziers,
No. 91 Third street,
jel9 PITTSBURGH, PA.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

City of Manchester	May 21	New York	Liverpool.
Hansa	May 21	New York	Southampton
Louisiana	May 21	New York	Liverpool.
North American	May 24	Quebec	Liverpool.
Africa	May 25	New York	Liverpool.
Britannia	May 25	New York	Liverpool.
Hecla	May 25	New York	Liverpool.
City of London	May 28	New York	Liverpool.
Germania	May 27	New York	Southampton
Persia	June 1	New York	Liverpool.
Caledonia	June 1	New York	Liverpool.
America	June 4	New York	Southampton
Asia	June 8	Boston	Liverpool.
Teutonia	June 11	New York	Southampton
Australasian	June 18	New York	Liverpool.
Bremen	June 18	New York	Southampton
Saxonia	June 26	New York	Southampton
Hansa	July 2	New York	Southampton
Borussia	July 9	New York	Southampton
America	July 16	New York	Southampton
Germania	July 23	New York	Southampton
New York	July 30	New York	Southampton
Bremen	Aug 13	New York	Southampton
Hansa	Aug 27	New York	Southampton
America	Sept 10	New York	Southampton
New York	Sept 24	New York	Southampton
Bremen	Oct 8	New York	Southampton
Hansa	Oct 22	New York	Southampton
America	Nov 5	New York	Southampton
New York	Nov 19	New York	Southampton
Bremen	Dec 3	New York	Southamptou
Hansa	Dec 17	New York	Southampton

FROM EUROPE.

Westminster	May 10	Liverpool	New York
America	May 11	Southampton	New York
Glasgow	May 11	Liverpool	New York
City of Limerick	May 11	Liverpool	New York
Asia	May 14	Liverpool	New York
Kedar	May 17	Liverpool	New York
Antonia	May 17	Southampton	New York
Australasian	May 21	Liverpool	New York
Virginia	May 24	Liverpool	New York
Bremian	May 25	Southampton	New York
Europa	May 28	Liverpool	Boston
Saxona	May 31	Southampton	New York
Scotia	June 1	Liverpool	New York
Hansa	June 8	Southampton	New York
Borussia	June 14	Southampton	New York
America	June 22	Southampton	New York
Germania	June 28	Southampton	New York
New York	July 6	Southampton	New York
Bremen	July 20	Southampton	New York
Hansa	Aug. 2	Southampton	New York
America	Aug. 17	Southampton	New York
New York	Aug. 31	Southampton	New York
Bremen	Sept. 14	Southampton	New York
Hansa	Sept. 28	Southampton	New York
America	Oct. 12	Southampton	New York
New York	Oct. 26	Southampton	New York
Bremen	Nov. 9	Southampton	New York
Hansa	Nov. 23	Southampton	New York
America	Dec. 21	Southampton	New York

RIVER MATTERS.

Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats.

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville	
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville	
James Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.	
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. city.	
Emma Graham	Ayers	Zanesville.	
Minerva	Gordon	Monon. city.	
Reserve	List	St. Louis.	
Maj. Anderson	Dravo	Cincinnati.	
Leonidas	Cox	Louisville.	

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. city.
Delaware	Stevens	Cincinnati.
Argonaut No. 2	Lorter	St. Louis.
Julia	Coulson	Zanesville.
Lady Franklin	Clark	Cincinnati.

THE RIVER.—Last evening at twilight there were eight feet six inches water in the channel and falling slowly. The weather during the day was pleasant.

THE punctual steamer Emma Graham, Capt. Ayers, leaves for Marietta and Zanesville at four p. m., on Tuesday. This boat has the best of accommodations, and is in charge of careful and attentive officers. Mr. Hoge, who has the charge of the office, will see that passengers are well cared for.

THE fine steamer J. R. Gilmore, Capt. Jolly, is announced for Cairo and St. Louis. This boat has the best of accommodations, and is in the charge of one never at a loss to be found. The first clerk is Mr. John Spencer, a clever gentleman, and a careful and correct business man.

THE steamer Thistle is now in charge of Capt. Joel Bates. We are proud to see our old friend promoted. He is a worthy recipient of the honor to those who have placed him in his present position. The Thistle is loading for Cincinnati and Louisville. Our old friend A. White will do the honors in the office.

THE splendid passenger steamer Armenia, Captain A. C. McCallam, leaves to-day for St. Louis and St. Paul. This boat has just been fitted up in a superior manner, and offers the best of accommodations to persons going that way. Captain McCallam is quite a favorite with passengers and shippers. The first clerk is Mr. W. Waring, an officer who will leave nothing undone that would tend to the comfort of his passengers.

THE magnificent passenger steamer Major Anderson, Captain C. A. Dravo, will depart for Cincinnati on the arrival of the eastern train. This boat is a splendid side-wheel packet of great speed and the best of accommodations. She makes her trips with great regularity, and reminds us of the palmy days of steamboating in the days of the famous Pittsburgh and Cincinnati packet line. We take pleasure in recommending this boat and her clerk, Mr. Crawford, to see our old friend Captain Andrew Robinson at his old place in the office. He is a popular officer and has many friends.

THE favorite passenger steamer America, Captain Thomas H. Golding, is announced for Clarksville and Nashville on Tuesday next. This boat has undergone extensive repairs, and is in charge of competent and clever officers who would make a less worthy boat popular. Captain Golding is truly a self-made man, having commenced in the first line of Cincinnati packets as second clerk. He had no friends to put him forward, had to go it alone, and has, by a correct course of conduct, strict integrity and honorable and manly dealing, raised himself to his present position. Lately he has had charge of many of our best boats. His course is upward. We take pleasure in recommending him to the favorable notice of our friends.

CAPT. B. JOHNSON'S magnificent steamer has been named Adam Jacobs, as a compliment to a well known citizen of Brownsville. Capt. Jacobs, or Commodore, as he is familiarly termed, has been identified with boat building some fifteen years. Latterly he has devoted his attention principally to building boats. There is scarcely a stream where boats can navigate that does not contain boats of his construction. The James, Alvin Adams, Luzerne, Redstone, Gen. Anderson, Armada, Diurnal, and many others were originated, designed and superintended by the commodore. The present boat he has designed for the trade we feel confident that she will, in all respects, do credit to all concerned in getting her up. She is nearly completed, and will be ready by the first of June.

Important Order from Gen. Washburne.

HEAD